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# MASSEY-HARRIS Co., LIMITED.

NORTH-WEST BRANCH.

WINNIPEG, CANADA.

Warehouses and Reliable Agents at all Important Points

THE MASSEY-HARRIS WIDE-OPEN BINDER

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# OGILVIE'S

## HUNGARIAN



AND

## GLENORA PATENT.

As now manufactured, are warranted the **highest grades of Hard Wheat Flour made in the World** for bakers' and domestic use.



**LEADING BAKERS** who are now using **OGILVIE'S** flour exclusively, and without the admixture of soft wheat or any other cheaper brands, find their profits and business rapidly increasing, owing to the very **high and uniform** quality of bread and increased quantity obtained per barrel. Consumers should insist on getting **OGILVIE'S** flour and not be persuaded to take any other, as it is now recognized the **purest, most nutritious** and **profitable** for general use. It is much superior in quality to all the leading Minneapolis top patents, and already commands from two to three shillings higher price in foreign markets. Being made from the very **choicest** and **most carefully selected** Manitoba No. 1 Hard Wheat, and manufactured under special process whereby all the **impurities**, so common and injurious in other flours, are **absolutely removed**, makes it the **only flour** which should be used in any household. **OGILVIE'S** contains a very high percentage of gluten, and is therefore highly recommended by all leading and scientific authorities. As is well known, bread made from flour containing a large percentage of starch is **positively injurious** and should be **strictly avoided**.

**OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN** and **OGILVIE'S GLENORA PATENT** are manufactured exclusively by **THE W. W. OGILVIE MILLING COMPANY**, the largest private Milling Company in the world under single management.

Consumers should take the strictest precautions to see that the bread being supplied them is made exclusively from **OGILVIE'S** flour. **OGILVIE'S** flour is unequalled and makes the finest **Home Made Bread**.

**OGILVIE'S Whole Wheat Flour** makes the most delicious Brown Bread, Pancakes, Graham Gems, Puddings, Cakes, &c., &c.

**OGILVIE'S Royal Sterilized Breakfast Food** is of the most excellent quality and exquisite flavor. It is the ideal breakfast food.

Always ask your flour dealer or grocer for

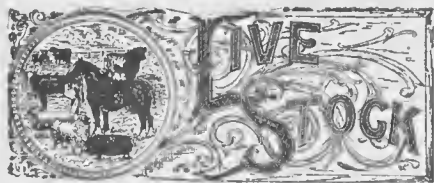
**HUNGARIAN AND**  
**GLENORA PATENT** **OGILVIE'S** **Whole Wheat Flour**  
**Royal Breakfast Food**

# THE NOR-WEST FARMER.

Vol. 19; No. 13.  
Whole No. 241.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, JULY 5, 1900.

\$1 a Year,  
in advance



## Ailments of the Foal.

By F. Torrance, D.V.S., Winnipeg.

tained, and if nature is not assisted by artificial means, the colt's life is endangered. It usually is noticed shortly after birth, when the foal is seen arching the back, lifting the tail and straining, but without passing anything. The proper thing to do is not to rush off and pour oil down the colt's throat, or fill his mouth with salt, as I have heard of some doing, but to prepare an enema or injection of soap and water and pass it gently into the bowel with a syringe. One or two injections are usually sufficient to relieve the condition and if the colt is sucking his mother

trouble. If it is possible to prevent the foal from having a tendency to constipation the battle is almost won, for it will only remain to see that the mare is able to furnish plenty of milk of a normal composition.

While the colt is yet unborn it is practically part of the mare, thrives with her in health and suffers if she is unwell. It has the same tendencies as the mother, and if she is constipated from living on dry, unsuitable fodder, the colt will be born with the same condition of the bowels. The diet of the mare before parturition



Photo by J. H. McCall, Oxbow.

Representing the Three Provinces in the Early Days.

Many foals are lost every season through want of a little knowledge on the part of their owners. This information may readily be obtained from the pages of some veterinary works, but as the average farmer does not keep these books, it is the purpose of this article to give briefly an account of some of the common diseases of the young foal.

### CONSTIPATION.

In this condition the bowels do not act in the natural way, the contents are re-

there is not much danger of its recurrence.

The causes of this condition lie partly in the mare and partly in the offspring. If the milk of the mare is deficient in that material known as colostrum, the colt will not receive a sufficient quantity of this natural laxative and its bowels will not get the necessary stimulus. On the other hand, if the bowels of the colt are naturally of a torpid, sluggish nature, they may require an unusual amount of stimulating before they will respond. This furnishes an indication for avoiding the

then has a great influence on her colt, and should be of a laxative nature, so as to keep the bowels in a proper state. There is nothing of this kind so good as the fresh grass in the spring, and colts born on the grass seldom have any bowel trouble. When grass is not to be obtained, bran should be fed in abundance. It is not only laxative but furnishes a large quantity of the phosphates necessary in bone formation.

In most cases constipation can be either prevented or relieved by the simple means indicated above, but, sometimes more ac-

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

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**W. J. HELLIWELL**, Oak Lake, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas and Partridge Cochins All kinds of above young stock for sale. Prices right.

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**JOHN TURNER**, "Bonny Brae Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Address, John Turner, Carroll, Man.

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TERMS.—One cent per word each insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 25 cents.

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THE MODERN HEALING WONDER. Barb-Wire Cuts, Wounds Burns, old or recent Sores. Used by all the leading ranchers. Good alike for man or beast. Large Bottles, \$1.00.

WESTERN VETERINARY CO., WINNIPEG.

**W. D. FLATT** HAMILTON, ONTARIO

Importer and breeder of  
**SHORTHORN CATTLE.**



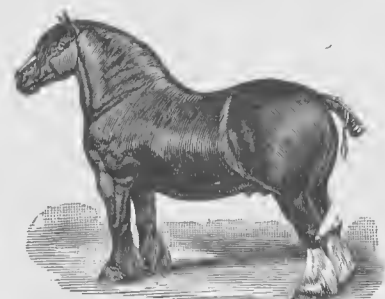
Golden Fame (imp. 26056) (72610).

My herd is one of the largest in America, both imported and Canadian bred. A very choice selection of both sexes always on hand for sale. Personal inspection invited. Address all communications:

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**156 POPULAR SONGS** with WORDS and MUSIC complete, neatly printed and bound in one volume. A grand collection of Musical Gems, sentimental, pathetic, comic; a veritable treasury of the world's popular and beautiful songs. Price, 10 cents, postpaid. JOHNSTON & McFARLANE, 71 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

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**Imp. and Home-bred Stallions for Sale**  
Two-- three- and four-year-old Colts, sired by such noted stallions as

PRINCE OF WALES (673)  
DARNLEY (222) BELTED KNIGHT (1395)  
STANLEY PRINCE (6315)  
PRINCE PATRICK (8933) MACGREGOR (1487)

These horses are of the finest quality, good action, good large flat bone, the best hoofs. Some of them prize-winners in the old country, and all of them large.

For further particulars apply to

**J. C. McLEOD**, Manager, Ninga, Man.

## Thorndale Stock Farm

**JOHN S. ROBSON,**  
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## SHORTHORNS

A few Females for sale.

Write me before buying.



## FOR GALLOWAYS

Apply to

**T. M. CAMPBELL,**  
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## TAMWORTH'S

TAMWORTH  TAMWORTH

The home of the most successful herd of Tamworths in Manitoba. My Tamworths consist of three Boars and five breeding Sows, including the aged Sow "Maggy," whose record as a prize-winner has never been beaten.

Young pigs for sale.

**L. A. BRADLEY**, Portage la Prairie

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My herd of pedigree

**BERKSHIRES** now numbers about 30 head, and includes some nice young stock for sale, from a few days old up to four months. Stock boar, "Napinka Bill," also for sale. My Shorthorn stock bull, also bull calf, for sale.



When writing advertisers mention the Nor'-West Farmer.



tive remedies are required, and when this is the case there is nothing more suited to the tender constitution of a new born foal than raw linseed oil. From two to four ounces will be required, according to the size of the foal. It will be necessary to give it from a bottle, and great care should be taken not to force it down too rapidly, as it might "go the wrong way" and injure the lungs.

#### DIARRHOEA.

This is the opposite condition from the one we have been describing. The bowels are "loose" and the faeces liquid and usually of a golden yellow or whitish color. This is a more serious affection than the last, and unless relieved will end in inflammation of the bowels and death. The causes of diarrhoea are many and it is often difficult to locate the exact source of the trouble. As a general thing it is the result of indigestion from the taking of

4. Withdrawn from the udder when the mare is over-heated. The milk at this time is not wholesome and very apt to derange the stomach of the foal. If the mare is overheated from work, let her cool down before permitting the colt to suck.

5. Lastly, there are other influences affecting the health of the colt such as its surroundings in the way of stabling or pasture, the exposure to the weather and so on.

In treating diarrhoea the important thing is to discover the source of the trouble so that, if possible, it can be removed. Then by medicinal treatment to restore the bowels to a healthy action. It is often good practice to administer a dose of oil at the beginning, so as to ensure that all irritating matters are expelled from the bowels. If the action of the bowels is checked too soon, before this cleansing process has taken place, either naturally or by the help of the oil, there

be detected, sometimes only large enough to admit one finger, but in other cases big enough to admit the whole hand.

The explanation of this deformity is not difficult. In the early development of the foetus the muscular walls of the abdomen grow towards each other from the two sides, finally meeting and growing together along the centre line, but leaving an opening at the navel for the passage of the umbilical or navel cord. In ruptured colts this closure of the abdomen has been arrested before reaching the proper stage, and an opening is left in the muscular wall at the navel. Some part of the bowels then falls through this opening and lies in a sort of pocket or sac formed by the loose skin over the part.

This condition is not dangerous to the life of the colt, but is decidedly unsightly. The removal of the hernia is therefore much to be desired. Several methods have been devised for curing this trouble and a



View of Bow Valley Ranch, the Property of W. R. Hull, Calgary, Alta.

food, either unwholesome in quality or consumed in too large quantities for the stomach to digest. The milk of the mother may have unwholesome qualities from being:—

1. Too rich, from containing an unusual quantity of butter fat. The foal is unable to digest it all, and the remaining undigested portion acts as a dose of oil would.

2. Too poor, or deficient in nutritive material. This is sometimes the case in poor milkers and mares that are run down from want of food, from sickness, or illness.

3. Contaminated by something the mare has eaten. A dose of aloes administered to a mare that is suckling will affect the milk and thus purge both mare and colt. No doubt many other vegetable substances act upon the milk in the same way, a familiar instance being the flavor imparted to milk by stink weed. Some of the common plants of the prairie have special actions upon the organs of the body and mares consuming them convey in the milk the medicinal properties of the plants they have eaten.

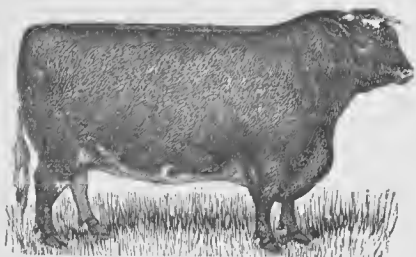
is great danger of inflammation resulting. When the proper time comes for checking the diarrhoea the following prescription will be found valuable: Salol, 20 grains; bismuth subnitrate, one drachm; prepared chalk, two drachms. To be given four times a day on the tongue until diarrhoea ceases. If there is much prostration and weakness give a teaspoonful of spirits of camphor as well.

#### UMBILICAL HERNIA, OR RUPTURE AT THE NAVEL.

This is not a disease, but a defect in the development of the colt and arises from causes which are entirely beyond our control. It is extremely common in colts and perhaps 20 per cent. are affected in this way. It is easily recognized by the appearance of a swelling at the navel shortly after birth. This swelling may be only the size of a walnut, or as big as a man's head. It is soft and if the flat hand is pressed against it, it disappears, but recurs as soon as the hand is removed. By pushing the fingers into its centre the size of the opening in the muscular wall may

few of them may be referred to, but first it should be noted that a large proportion of these cases will recover without any treatment whatever. Small ruptures, when the internal opening will only admit one or two fingers will generally grow gradually smaller and in six months may have entirely disappeared. This spontaneous cure takes place only in the milder cases, but even in the more serious ones there is often a lessening in the size of the rupture after the first three months, and consequently it is wise to postpone operating on a colt until five or six months old. At this time, too, the weather is usually cool and fly time is over.

The operations for the cure of hernia have for their object the closure of the opening and the removal of the sac. One method is the application of sulphuric or nitric acid to the sac. This causes a swelling which forces the bowel back into the abdomen and retains it there until the skin has sloughed off and the part has healed. It is a method requiring experience, for if the acid is applied with too much energy the skin will slough too soon,



## SHORTHORNS

Cows and Heifers for sale, bred to **BARON'S PRIDE** (imp.), first in his class at Winnipeg Industrial, 1899. Now head of my herd.

J. H. KINNEAR, - Souris, Man.

**D. McBETH, OAK LAKE MAN.**

BREEDER OF

**Clydesdale Horses**  
AND  
**Shorthorn Cattle**



I have a number of promising young Stallions for sale.  
My Shorthorn herd is headed by "Best Yet," bred by Hon. John Dryden, of Brooklin, Ont. A number of young stock of both sexes, all registered, are for sale, and can be recommended as first-class animals.  
Correspondence solicited. Prices right.

**R. REED-BYERLEY, Cook's Creek, Man., breeder** and importer of Clydesdales. Headed by Gem Prince, sired by Cedric. Correspondence solicited.

## THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM.

Largest Stud of Clydesdales in Canada

Headed by the champion stallion of all ages **LYON MACGREGOR**.

**STALLIONS & COLTS** from the best blood in Scotland and Canada.

**AYRSHIRE BULLS & HEIFERS** from imported stock.

**BEST MILKING STRAINS** with good teats.

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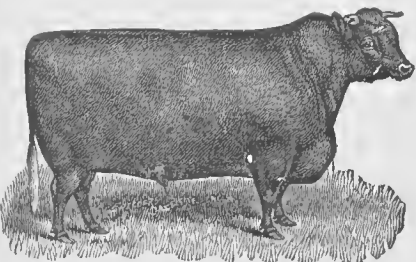
A visit to Thorncliffe will repay you.

**ROBT. DAVIES, Thorncliffe Stock Farm, TORONTO.**

## Farms and Stock

For sale at all times. Apply to

**H. R. KEYES, Midway, Man.**



### Two Fine SHORTHORN BULL CALVES

For sale. See them at the Brandon Fair—they are good ones. My stock bull, Aberdeen, is also for sale. Write for what you want—you will be well treated.

**WM. CHALMERS, Hayfield, Man.**

When writing advertisers, mention The Farmer.

## Prairie Home Stock Farm

### Shorthorn & Ayrshire CATTLE

**Yorkshires-Berkshires-Shropshires**

Large Stock always on hand to select from, hence the best place to buy.

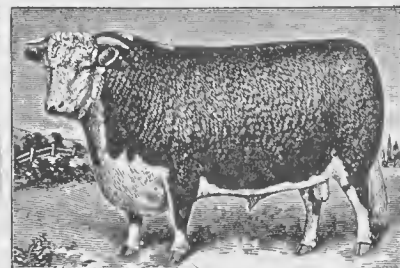
Shorthorn herd headed by "Judge," 23419, and imported "Jubilee," 28858. The females are rich in the blood of the most famous families. Ayrshire herd headed by "Surprise of Burnside." Females of the highest quality from the best strains. Yorkshire herd headed by "Oak Lodge Mighty 7th," and a recent importation of the approved bacon type, with a large herd of females of the choicest breeding. Berkshire herd headed by "Nonpareil," with 30 breeding sows of faultless conformation and superior breeding. Farm one mile from the station. Visitors welcome.

**THOS. GREENWAY, Proprietor.**

**JAS. YULE, Manager, CRYSTAL CITY.**



## POPLAR GROVE HEREFORDS



Visitors will find much interest in looking over my fine

**Exhibit at the Winnipeg & Brandon Fairs**

of the famous and popular breed of "WHITE FACES."

This herd last year won about 40 prizes at the above Fairs, including Sweepstakes and four Herd Prizes (one of the Herd Prizes over all beef breeds.)

The Poplar Grove herd is one of the finest in Canada, numbering about 100 head of reg. Herefords. Stock of all ages and both sexes for sale at all times.

**J. E. MARPLES, DELEAU, MANITOBA.**



## FOR SALE

AT THE

## INDUSTRIAL.

I will have for sale some nice growthy

### English Berkshires

of various ages. They are not "stuffed" and useless, but in nice growing and breeding condition. Pairs no kin.

See me for **M. B. Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, B. P. Rocks.** Prices reasonable—straight dealing.

**WM. KITSON, Burnside, Man.**

### PIONEER HERD OF SHORTHORNS



**WALTER LYNCH, Westbourne, Man.**

I have been breeding Short horn Cattle right here for over a quarter of a century. I breed my own Show Cattle, and last year had at the Winnipeg Industrial the Gold Medal Herd. First for Bull and two of his get, and first for Cow and two of her progeny. I usually have stuff for sale, and am always pleased to show it.



**120 JONES**

**Farmers' Live Stock EAR LABELS \$1.50.**

Per hundred and up according to number of letters and figures wanted. Also handy punch and nippers to insert same. Send for circular and price list. Tack this ad on the wall so you will know where to write when you want labels. Please say where you saw the ad. **R. W. JAMES, BOWMANVILLE, ONT**



**WARRIOR 2nd [15070] AT 2 YRS OLD.**

**50 HEAD OF**

### SHORTHORN HEIFERS FOR SALE

from 18 months to three years old, nearly all sired by Indian Warrior, that took sweepstakes at World's Fair. These cattle will be sold on one or two years' time to suit purchasers if required.

**JOS. LAWRENCE & SONS, Clearwater, Man.**

## LEICESTERS

**FOR SALE.**

Farmers intending to purchase stock of the leading long-wooled sheep will do well to look up my

**Exhibit at the Winnipeg Fair.**

**FOR SALE RAMS**, two years old, five lambs. **EWES**, a number of ewes and ewe lambs.

Will be pleased to meet visitors at the Fair, or to correspond.

**D. F. PRESTON, Glen Ewen, Assa.**

When writing advertisers mention The Farmer.

before the opening has closed and the bowels will protrude.

Probably the safest method is that by "clams." The colt is placed on his back, and the sac emptied by returning the bowel to the abdomen. The operator then seizes a fold of skin over the opening and draws it away from the body. The clam is then applied as close to the belly as possible and tied tight enough to stop the circulation in the fold of skin included. A small wooden peg or skewer is run through the fold of skin next to the clam to prevent it from falling off, and the colt is allowed to rise. Some pain follows this operation, but it soon subsides, the clam and included skin drop off in about ten days and the rupture is usually cured. The operation does not require any great skill, but the proper amount of pressure to put on the clam is only learnt by experience. If too tight, it will not stay on long enough, while if too loose the circu-

runs from west to east through the farm in a beautifully wooded valley, affording magnificent shelter and pasturage for cattle. About 1,000 acres of bottom land lying directly along the Bow river is admirably adapted to cultivation. This land is provided with two irrigation ditches, which tap both the Bow river and Fish creek. Upon this land an enormous amount of feed and grain is raised. Brome grass is grown for hay and a large amount of green feed for winter feeding. Considerable grain is also grown. Some idea of the amount of feed needed and the area under cultivation necessary to raise it can be estimated when it is known that between 800 and 1,000 head of beef cattle are annually wintered on the farm, besides a band of pure bred Shorthorns.

A commodious brick residence has been erected on the place, nicely situated at the foot of a southeast slope of hills, and is surrounded by well-kept grounds, beauti-

## The Marchmont Shorthorns.

The accompanying illustration from one of the oldest Shorthorn herds in the west will have considerable interest to our numerous readers, as showing the animals which won the Shorthorn herd prize at the first Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition in 1891. To those interested in live stock it has another significance that will not be lost sight of. It shows the pains taken at that early date by W. S. Lister in laying the foundation of the Marchmont herd, to secure animals of known excellence. These good qualities have been perpetuated, as there are numerous descendants of these prize-winners now in the herd. That they have been perpetuated is evidenced by the fact that the herd has been represented every year at Winnipeg by about 20 head of Scotch-bred animals, possessing in their veins blood of the most famous families of



Residence of W. R. Hull, Bow Valley Ranch, 8 miles south of Calgary, Alta.

lation may not be stopped and the fold of skin will swell up. For this reason it is advisable to have the operation performed by a skilful practitioner if possible.

## Bow Valley Ranch.

Bow Valley Ranch, the property of W. R. Hull, is situated at the confluence of the Bow river and Fish creek, about eight miles south of Calgary. The farm comprises over 5,000 acres and is most beautifully situated. The land was originally surveyed into quarter sections, but as the roads ran to the river, and, as there were no bridges across it, Mr. Hull made an arrangement with the government to enclose the road allowances, giving in exchange a direct road across the property instead, which improved the line of travel and made better pastures for him.

It is used as a stock farm, and for this purpose it is admirably adapted. Fish creek

fully laid out with trees, shrubs, flowers and pleasant drives. Besides the house there are large corrals, stables and cattle sheds. The buildings are fully equipped for the business of winter feeding. Mr. Hull has operated the Bow Valley Ranch since 1887 and has another cattle range about 40 miles south of this one at Mosquito creek. He also has a sheep range about eight miles north of Calgary on Nose creek. Mr. Hull is now interested in the meat business in Alberta and British Columbia, and is taking great interest in the advancement of the town of Calgary, having considerable valuable property located there.

Let a lad but take advantage of his early opportunities and he need not make a poor showing in any company.

Nobody, in however obscure a station, can be uniformly sincere, patient, gentle and conscientious without exerting a positive influence on friends and neighbors.

the breed, and has never failed to carry off a due share of the prizes.

It is now about 14 years since Mr. Lister laid the foundation of his herd in Ontario, where he was successful in the show ring. Among his early purchases was the imported cow, Heliotrope, the cow in the centre of the illustration. She was a cow of great scale, weighing, when in condition, 2,200 lbs., exceedingly smooth and of Booth breeding. She was good enough to win first prize as an aged animal at Toronto in 1887, and at the time this illustration was made (1891) she won first place at Winnipeg, though 11 years old and nursing her eighth calf. This cow left nine daughters and a number of bulls. Of the daughters three are in the herd at present. Heliotrope 7th, now 9 years old, a roan of considerable merit, with a nice calf by Crown Jewel 16th at foot; Heliotrope 8th, a red and white 6-year-old, and Heliotrope 9th, a white 4-year-old of great merit. All are breeders and have young stock to her credit in the herd.

Daisy Earls, the animal in the upper

# BOLE'S CONDITION POWDER

In 1 lb. packages, 25 cents per package.

A capital tonic, diuretic and vermifuge

**For Horses, Cattle,  
Sheep and Hogs.**

The best spring medicine made for horses.

## THE GOLD STANDARD HERD

THE LEADING BERKSHIRE HERD OF CANADA.

Noted for  
LARGE SIZE, EARLY MATURITY,  
BEAUTIFUL HEADS,  
PERFECT MARKINGS, GOVEL BACKS,  
LONG, DEEP-SIDED BACON TYPE.

The aristocrats of the Berkshire breed,  
the real blue-blooded fellows.



The kind that helps you pay off the mortgage, buy another quarter-section, and build a new barn.

Order a pair quick and be convinced.  
Large stock, all ages, on hand.

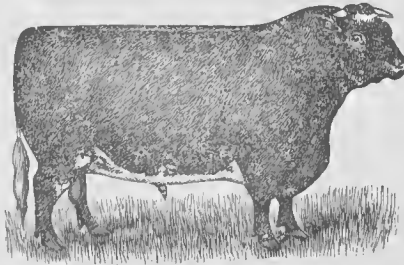
Address **J. A. MCGILL,** NEEPAWA, Man.

## OUR AIM!!

PLENTY OF SIZE  
COMBINED WITH QUALITY.

If you want a first-class young SHORTHORN Bull or a few choice females with which to found a herd, you will do well to see us before purchasing.

See our exhibit at Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs.



**ANDREW GRAHAM,**  
Forest Home Farm, Pomeroy P. O.  
MANITOBA.

LARGE IMPROVED YORKSHIRES.  
OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.  
BUFF WYANDOTTES.  
BUFF LACED POLANDS  
S.C. BROWN LEGHORNS.

Young stock  
for sale.  
Eggs in  
Season.

J. B. JICKLING, Carman, Man.

**Herefords** Herd headed by "Sir Ingleside 2nd," descended from the famous "Corrector."  
**Ayrshires** include many winners at leading Fairs.

EO. T. PETAR, Souris, Man.

## R. McLENNAN

Moropano P. O., - Manitoba.



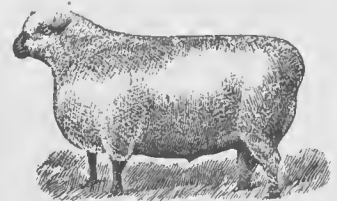
Lakeside Herd of  
**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.**

Prospective buyers of this famous breed will find my herd in good shape again this year. Some grand **COWS** (with calf at foot), also **HEIFERS** for sale, bred to "Sir Colin Campbell" (imported, 28863).

**SIX YOUNG BULLS**, by the above splendid sire, are also offered for sale—well-fleshed, lusty, square, thick fellows.

Ship at HOLMFIELD and KILLARNEY on the C. P. R.  
or BALDUR and BELMONT on N. P.

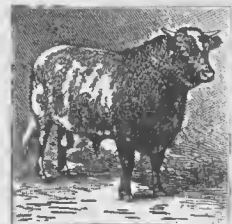
ROXEY STOCK FARM, BRANDON, MAN.  
**J. A. S. Macmillan**  
Importer and Breeder of Pure-Bred



Clydesdales, Shire and Hackney Stallions  
and Mares, Shorthorn Cattle and  
Shropshire Sheep.

Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.  
Prices right. Terms easy. Full particulars on application. Apply P O Box 483, Brandon, Man.

**GOLD MEDAL HOME BRED  
SHORTHORN HERD.**



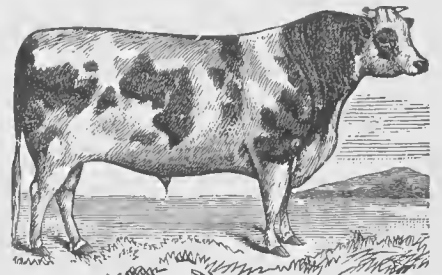
Young Bulls and Helpers for sale sired by Nobleman (imported), Stanley 6th, and Tops man, champion bull at Winnipeg, Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1899.

This herd also won the Open Herd Prize against all comers and first for hull and two of his get.

This is the Herd to buy from.

Berkshires and Yorkshires.

J. G. BARRON Carberry, Man.



See my **HOLSTEIN CATTLE**  
**YORKSHIRE and BERKSHIRE PIGS**

At Winnipeg Fair. They are prize-winners.

A. B. POTTER, Montgomery, Assa.

**PURVES THOMSON,**  
PILOT MOUND, MAN.

Choice bred Shorthorns and registered Clydesdales. One yearling Stallion from imported stock, also fillies and mares for sale.

Two imported yearling Bulls and a few good show Heifers, and some choice young cows and calves also for sale.



right hand corner, was a first prize 3-year-old and sweepstakes in 1891. She was bred by A. Johnston, and is of the Daisy family by a Cruickshank bull, Premier Earl. Though now dead, her influence is still felt in the herd through two granddaughters and several great-granddaughters, all showing much of the quality for which the foundation cow was noted. Her bull calves always sold well and fine specimens have headed the herds of J. S. Robson and Jas. Peaker.

Mina Alberta, the cow in the upper left hand corner, was the first prize 2-year-old, though not represented in the herd now by direct descendants, is well supported by about 20 descendants of a half-sister, all heavy-fleshed animals.

Crimson Blossom, the roan in the right

end's Heir II remained at the head of the herd until his death at twelve years of age.

With such foundation stock it will be seen that the Marchmont herd is rich in the blood of good Scotch families, and additions since 1891 have only intensified this until now the herd is almost all of Scotch type and breeding. The sires that have stood at the head of the herd are an index of what the breeding is. One of the first was Lancer (imp.) by Gravesend; then Gravesend's Heir II (imp.) He was followed by President (imp.), and now the herd is headed by another imported bull, Prince Alpine, by Clan Alpine. Besides these, Canadian bred bulls have stood at the head of the herd, as Barmpton Chief and Indian Nobleman — both by Indian

hands of Walter Lynch. There is also the imported cow Caroline 11th, raising her first bull calf by Prince Alpine and doing nicely. But space will not permit us to particularize more fully of the representatives in the herd of the Missie, Wimple, Mina, Rosebud and other families. Besides cattle, Mr. Lister has always kept a good herd of Berkshire swine.

### Galloways for Crane Lake.

On June 27 there passed through Winnipeg a lot of imported cattle that had, in accordance with the Quarantine Act, been detained 90 days at the port of entry in the east. Three were Shorthorn bulls for Capt. Deyncourt, Calgary; one a very fine



The Marchmont Herd, First Prize Shorthorn Herd at the First Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

hand lower corner, is another thick cow of Scotch type and by an imported Duthie show bull, Eclipse. She is of the Crimson Flower family, and we understand is still in the herd, with numerous supporters.

The herd as given in the illustration is not quite the herd that won the first place. The cow Crimson Blossom was not in it, her place being taken by Rosabella, a calf at that time, now a cow, thick-fleshed, round and smooth, and supported by her daughters, Rosabella 3rd, 4th and 5th, all nursing calves.

The bull in the illustration is the famous Gravesend's Heir II, a worthy son of Gravesend, one of the most successful Cruickshank bulls at Kinellar. The calves from this bull were well marked ones, rich in the thick-fleshing qualities for which he and his ancestors were noted. Graves-

end's Heir II remained at the head of the herd until his death at twelve years of age.

Prince Alpine, the imported bull heading the herd at present, is a smooth well-turned fellow, possessing a nice skin, extra well covered back and loin, well filled shoulder and neat stylish head and neck. He has set out wonderfully well since last exhibition time and is going to make a big useful animal. Among other prominent cows in the herd of outstanding merit are Rose Monrath 5th, a grand-daughter of old Vice Consul, and of a family that has won great show yard honors both in Ontario and the U. S. Jenny Lind 5th, a strawberry roan from J. Miller, Brougham, Ont. Crocus 24th, an imported cow, sired by Craibstone, of extra quality. She dropped her third calf before she was four years old. Her last calf, Scottish Canadian, imported in dam, is doing well in the

Galloway bull for Wm. Martin, Winnipeg. The rest were mostly young Galloway bulls for D. H. Andrews of the Canadian Land and Rancho Co., Crane Lake, Assa. These are promising young fellows. A very choice Galloway heifer and two Hereford bulls made up the consignment. They appeared to have been much the best travellers in the lot and the English Shorthorns were the least successful. The elder of these Herefords, nearly two years old, is an animal of great quality and should make his mark as a breeder.

G. B. Murphy has this season shipped to Western ranches over 5,000 head of stockers collected from all over Central Manitoba and as far west as Qu'Appelle. In all 131 cars were sent west to ranches at Medicine Hat, Dunmore, Walsh, Cochrane and Lethbridge.

## J. E. SMITH

Has received from Ontario a shipment of 12 Short-born Bulls which are for sale. Also for sale a number of home-bred Heifers, sired by Lord Stanley II—22260—, and supposed to be in calf to Golden Measure (imp.) (72615)—26057—.

For sale a number of Clydesdale mares and fillies, all registered, will be served by Prince Charles, imp.

All animals for sale, except the stock bulls, Lord Stanley II and Golden Measure (imp.), and the Clydesdale stallion, Prince Charles (imp.) These being the best that money and experience could buy, are required to maintain the high reputation of the stock of the Beresford and Smithfield Farms.

Come and see the stock, or write for what you want to

J. E. SMITH, P.O. Box 274, Tel. 4, SMITHFIELD AVE., BRANDON.

## W. L. TRANN, CRYSTAL CITY, MAN.

Proprietor of Boundary Herd of

### POLLED CHINA SWINE



Our herd are direct descendants of such noted hogs as Canada Wilkes, Guy Wilkes 2nd, M. P. Sanders, and the Tecumsebs. Nothing but first-class stock shipped. Write for what you want; satisfaction guaranteed. Prices always reasonable. Nothing but choice sows kept for breeders. We are now booking orders for spring pigs of 1900. We have a few good winter pigs for sale. Write and describe what you want, and we will endeavor to treat you as we would wish to be treated.

## ALEX. D. GAMLEY

I have the largest flock of  
**LEICESTERS**  
in the West. Stock of both sex always  
for sale.



BOX 193, BRANDON, MAN.

## Elmwood Stock Farm



### SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

We have 5 grand young Bulls, ranging in age from 3 to 20 months, sired by imported Scotch Bulls, and out of extra good cows that were all got by imported Scotch sires. See my stock at the Winnipeg Industrial.

H. O. AYEARST, Middlechurch, Man.

## J. A. S. MACMILLAN, Live Stock Agent and Importer, BRANDON.

Having a large connection amongst many of the foremost breeders in Great Britain, I guarantee to supply pure-bred Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Pigs of any British breeds for exhibition or breeding purposes on the most favorable terms. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices on application. P.O. Box 483

## MARCHMONT STOCK FARM.



Scotch Bred **SHORT HORNS**, 8 YEARLING **BULLS**, 8 **BULL CALVES** of great quality and breeding at moderate prices.

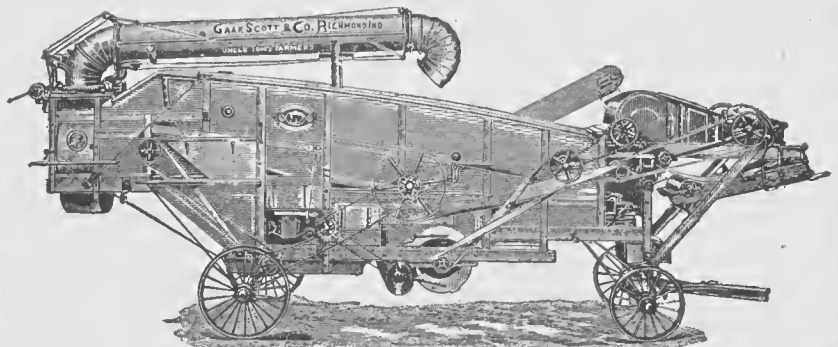
W. S. LISTER,  
Middlechurch P. O., (7  
miles N. of W'peg.  
Telephone.

## 100 Oxford Downs for Sale.

I am offering for sale my whole flock of pure-bred Oxford Downs, about 100 head, besides lambs. Reason for selling, lack of accommodation.

ROBT. MENZIES,  
Shoal Lake, Man.

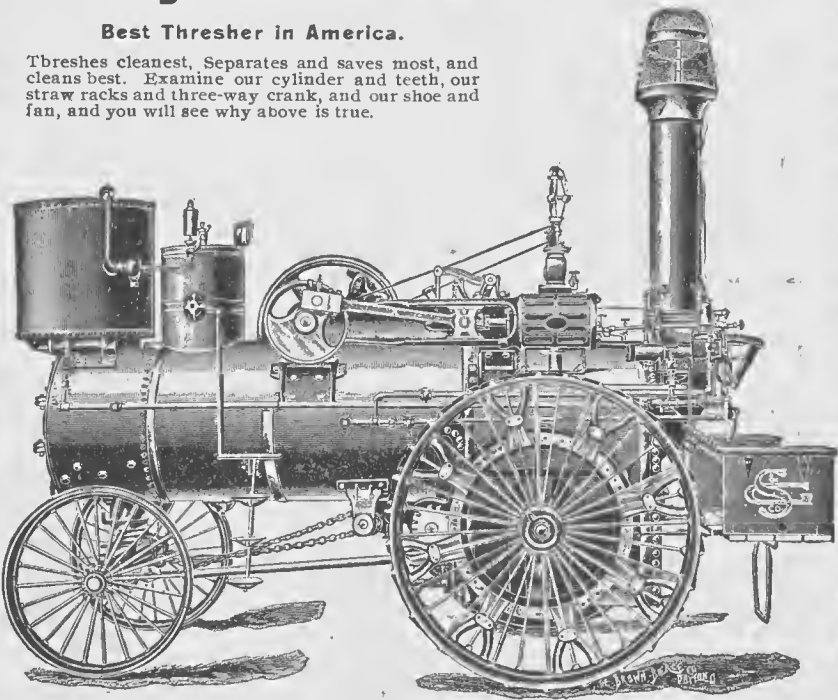
## GAAR, SCOTT & CO. WINNIPEG, Man.



### 3-way Crank SEPARATOR

Best Thresher in America.

Threshes cleanest, Separates and saves most, and cleans best. Examine our cylinder and teeth, our straw racks and three-way crank, and our shoe and fan, and you will see why above is true.



Our Return-flue Fire-box,  
Straw-Burner

### Traction Engine

Is the BEST ON EARTH. See it at Johnston & Stewart's, Winnipeg.

Factory:  
Richmond, Ind.

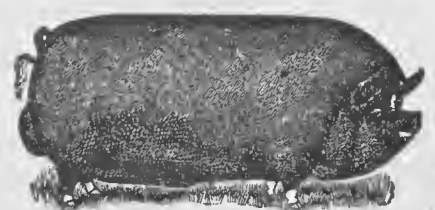
**GAAR, SCOTT & CO.** FARGO, N.D.

## MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

THE HEADQUARTERS FOR

### Large English Berkshires.

Up to-date breeding and quality. Herd won in 1898, 30 Premiums, 13 Firsts, 13 Seconds and 4 Thirds at Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs against strong competition, also Sweepstakes Herd in 1899. Having sold out closely in young stock, of right age for the summer exhibitions, at a good price, I have decided not to exhibit this year. I have a choice lot of April and May litters, both sex, out of top-bred Berkshires of superior quality, for sale. Write for what you want, and we will suite you in price, pedigree, quality, age or sex.



Herd headed by **PERFECTION** (4760),  
Winner of 11 First Prizes.

**R. MCKENZIE, HIGH BLUFF, MAN.**

When writing advertisers mention the Nor'-West Farmer.

## A GREAT INDUSTRY.

The Manufacture of Champion Binders,  
Mowers and Reapers.

By the  
*Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Company.*

### HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE ENTERPRISE.

As a result of inventive genius and business ability combined in the highest degree, Champion reapers and mowers became the exemplification of their name during the earliest years of the reaper industry, and the subsequent development of the Champion "system" of harvesting machinery has made Springfield one of the largest cities in Ohio and the second

greater product, and to-day its organization is, if possible, stronger than before, in the hands of the pioneer house that established the reaper industry in Springfield.

The manufacture of reapers was begun at Springfield in 1849 by Benjamin H. Warder. Mr. Warder had come to Ohio from the east at an early day and settled in Springfield. The water power available there induced him to establish a saw-mill, later a grist mill and woollen mill, and a factory for making small agricultural tools which was soon developed into a reaper factory, and still later he established a shop for making wagons, plows and other agricultural implements. The introduction of the hand-rake in New York attracted Mr. Warder's attention in 1859, and he bought an interest in the patents, paying what was then considered an enormous sum for an investment of so un-

few of the manufacturers in his line undertook; he had gone to the front during the Civil war and served as lieutenant of a company organized among his men. In his absence from Springfield the business interests of his firm were looked after by his partner, Mr. Child, and by Ross Mitchell and J. J. Glessner. While in the service Mr. Warder became intimately acquainted with A. S. Bushnell, who was serving as captain of the next company in their regiment. The friendship thus established grew stronger as the great struggle neared its close and led to Mr. Bushnell becoming actively interested, upon his return home, as a partner in the business. In 1866 Warder & Child dissolved, and a new firm was organized under the name of Warder, Mitchell & Co., consisting of E. H. Warder, Ross Mitchell, A. S. Bushnell and J. J. Glessner. This arrangement expired by limitation in 1879, and the



**Hon. A. S. Bushnell.**  
President the Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Company.



**J. J. Glessner (Chicago).**  
Vice-President the Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Company.

city in the world in the manufacture of agricultural implements. The inception and rise of the Champion practically covers the period of development of improved agricultural implements in America, and Springfield enjoys a position by no means the least among the centers of invention and development from which have gone forth the means of increasing five to tenfold the producing capacity of the American farmer.

The Champion interest was fortunate in having almost from the first an organization that was unquestionably the strongest in the reaper industry, and the result was that the production of Champion reapers and mowers multiplied until in 1878 it had reached 70,000 machines per year, giving Springfield the first position in this class; and in the subsequent evolutions of the trade which have carried down more than half the capital invested in this industry in the United States, the Champion has kept to the front with still

certain a character, \$30,000. He at once began manufacturing this reaper on a large scale and introduced it throughout Ohio and the west; and a few years later, when the New York self-raker was brought out, he took a license under the patents on it. In this way the reaper industry began at Springfield, the New York reaper, or combined reaper and mower, as it was made by Mr. Warder, becoming the nucleus of the Champion system. As the country developed the business grew rapidly and taxed Mr. Warder's resources to the utmost to extend his facilities for manufacturing so as to keep pace with the demand during the years prior to 1860, and later during the Civil war.

During these years the industry had been gathering recruits. Early in the "fifties" Mr. Warder associated with himself J. C. Child, adopting the firm name of Warder & Child, and continued under this style until January, 1866. In the meantime Mr. Warder had performed a duty that

firm was then organized as Warder, Bushnell & Glessner, Mr. Mitchell retiring.

The reaper industry had other recruits also in those early days. In 1851 a reaper trial had been held near Springfield, at which all the machines then in competition in the trade were entered. A young farmer's boy who witnessed this trial, William N. Whitely, was destined to become famous in later years as identified with the Champion system, winning in fact the popular title of the "Reaper King." In 1852 he built his first machine, with a view to making a combined reaper and mower. An improved experimental machine was built by him in 1853, and used in 1854, and in 1854-5 he perfected and began in a small way to manufacture the first successful combined self-raking reaper and mower that was put on the market. This was an important step in the development of harvesting machinery, one that was destined to win for its inventor a foremost place and a full share of credit

in the development of the Champion system. In 1856 Mr. Whitely entered into partnership with Jerome Fassler and O. S. Kelly, under the name of Whitely, Fassler & Kelly, and they began the manufacture of Whitely's machine, overcoming gradually the difficulties incidental to pioneer work, and becoming firmly established by 1860. From this time on the new firm grew in influence, and came into competition with the older house alongside of which it was working. This competition eventually became keen, and continued until 1867, when overtures were made for a division of territory and a consolidation of their machine interests, so that each house could conduct its business without demoralizing rivalry. Recognizing valuable features in Whitely's machine, the Warder interest readily assented to this proposition, and terms were agreed upon

business had absorbed in its growth all the profits that could be made from the manufacture and sale of their machines. Springfield sent out better machines than ever before, and was able to market them to better advantage. The good points of both systems were combined in the new Champion interest, and a series of improvements was begun that far increased their lead in the reaper industry. The use of malleable iron in machine construction was introduced in the trade by the Champion interest, a malleable iron foundry having been established in 1874 by the three houses. A few years later an equally important step was taken in the introduction of steel construction in their reapers. The Champion interest was also noted for the care given to details in the manufacture of their machinery, and for the high grade of materials which they

enlarged their facilities to provide for the increased obligations in furnishing Champion machinery for the entire country. The firm incorporated as the Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Company about this time.

The business of the Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Company has increased steadily from the day it was established by Mr. Warder in 1849, having had a gradual, conservative growth, without strikes, financial difficulties or other setbacks. For a generation they have operated one of the largest factories in the world, and they have made as many machines during their career as any other harvesting machine house. Their machines have always been the best that mechanical ingenuity and skill could make from the best material obtainable, and the company's financial position, as a result of their long and suc-



**Geo. B. Glessner** (Springfield, Mo.).

Secretary and General Manager Eastern Sales Department of the Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Company.



**R. C. Haskins** (Chicago).

General Manager Western Sales Department of the Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Company.

in the fall of 1867. In carrying out the plan the Champion Machine Company was organized to handle territory ceded to it by the two old houses, and Mr. Whitely's brother became prominent in it.

This consolidation of interests was a fortunate step. It gave to Springfield a strength of organization that was possessed by no other pioneer manufacturing center in the entire industry. By its terms Mr. Warder and his associates had the lead in the business management of the Champion interest, Mr. Whitely was placed at the head of experimental work for the three houses, and Mr. Fassler, unexcelled as a mechanic and superintendent, organized their factory methods. The needs of the west for harvesting machinery gave a new impetus to the demand for the Champion, and after eighteen years of pioneer work, Warder, Mitchell & Co. were able to accumulate a surplus beyond the requirements for enlarging their facilities. Hitherto their

used. Still another influence that has operated in Springfield's favor, and that becomes more striking as the years pass, is that her workmen have "grown up" to the harvesting machine industry, and are familiar with its details from their boyhood. They have been bred to this business, and have a peculiar adaptation to it, and their industrious habits and high character have without doubt imparted, in some degree, at least, a higher character to the machines they make.

It was the original intention of the parties to the consolidation of 1867 that the Warder interest should in time (after a certain number of machines had been manufactured) assume control of the business management and the entire trade of the Champion interest, but this agreement was not carried out, and the three divisions of territory and three business organizations were kept distinct until, in 1890, Warder, Bushnell & Glessner purchased the rights of these two houses, and

successful career, is second to none, a circumstance that augurs well for the future of the Champion. Their facilities for manufacturing have been enlarged from year to year, a recent step in this direction having been the erection of a mammoth foundry, more than 1,000 feet in length, covering about two acres, and equipped with the latest mechanical devices for facilitating work, including a system of heating and ventilation that changes the atmosphere once in five minutes and carries away the smoke and gases that have hitherto made foundries so disagreeable. These annual improvements are necessary, because the Champion is constantly increasing its hold upon the machine trade of the world. All of the buildings are of the most substantial character of stone and brick with slate roofs, and filled with the most improved and efficient machinery for the purpose.

The Champion machines are noted for their distinctive features. For the pur-



pose of this sketch mention need be made of only a few of these. The peculiar plan of the draw cut mower, by which the cutter bar is pulled directly by the pole, and is not in any way pushed, as are the bars on all other front-cut mowers, thus giving the Champion the greater cutting capacity that has hitherto belonged only to rear-cut mowers, without any of the dangers incident to that style and the means for lining the knife with the pitman. This is unique in its simplicity and result, and gives the Champion an advantage over other mowers in this important part. The most pronounced features of the Champion binder, which distinguish it from all others, are the improved elevator and the eccentric wheel for driving the binder, which equalizes the strain of binding, and gives an increase of power at the time needed for compressing and ejecting the bundles.

More patents on improvements in binders and mowers have been taken out by this company in the last five years than by

automatic sprinkling systems and a special waterworks of their own with every device for making binders and mowers in the most expeditious and practical and substantial way, with complete arrangements for ventilating and heating and cooling and lighting, and for removing the dust and dirt of manufacture with foundries and machine shops and wood shops and paint shops and storehouses with immense engines and dynamos and electric power and light producers, with natural gas and oil and other fuels, each used for what it is best adapted—all these are marvels in their way.

The Chicago offices and warehouse occupy the great five-story and basement brick building at the corner of Adams and Jefferson streets.

The Champion machines have sustained their high character through the past harvests. We believe that in every feature the Champions are at least as good as any other machines, and in the principal and

to the quality of the machines offered for sale. Their catalogue presents only brief descriptions of a few of the principal parts of these machines that will tend to show why they are better than others, and better adapted for harvesting purposes, and call special attention to the fact that it is one thing to advertise a machine and another to warrant it to be just as advertised, and that is the way the Champion machines are warranted. If you buy one and it is not in every particular just what it is said to be in their pamphlet, you needn't keep it.

The gradual growth of a concern means continually increasing strength, which can only be the result of success in its particular lines. The energy which is behind this great industry has kept it always in the front ranks and has always anticipated each year's increased demands for its products, and as each year spreads these machines farther and farther around the globe, there must be a feeling of great



The Champion Factories at Springfield, Ohio.

any other, or indeed by all others combined, and in every way they are not only keeping up with the procession in their line, but leading it. The great growth of this business shows what energy and perseverance and determination will do, combined with capital and experience.

The Champion factories at Springfield, O., are the largest and most complete of any in the world engaged exclusively in making grain and grass cutting machinery, and are operated to the full extent of their great capacity throughout the year. These works were established in 1849, and are the oldest in date of foundation, except one, now in existence. In the early days they were twice seriously damaged by fire, and some years ago were entirely destroyed. Fortunately in these disasters other buildings were available, and there was no interruption in the business and product of this company, and it has gone on increasing every year of the half century since its foundation. But the fire gave the company a new start, and the buildings and equipments are now all modern and of the highest class, with every protection against fire, in substantial brick buildings with

important features are very much better. The great and increasing demand confirms our belief. The farmers would not continue to buy these machines unless they were good. The Company never made so many in one season before as in 1899, and they were all sold. No machines were carried over in their home warehouses, and very few in the hands of their agents.

This demand tells the story, and to meet it they have built since the harvest of 1899 five large new buildings or large additions to existing buildings at their works, and besides this have bought an adjoining manufacturing plant, the buildings of which have floor space of nearly eight acres, and all these structures, new and old, are filled with the most modern and efficient machinery for making Binders, Mowers and Reapers. They claim that with these additions their plant is the largest and best equipped of any devoted to this business. They are in no trust or combination, and make their goods themselves and sell them in competition with the world.

However, the amount and quality of facilities for manufacturing are secondary

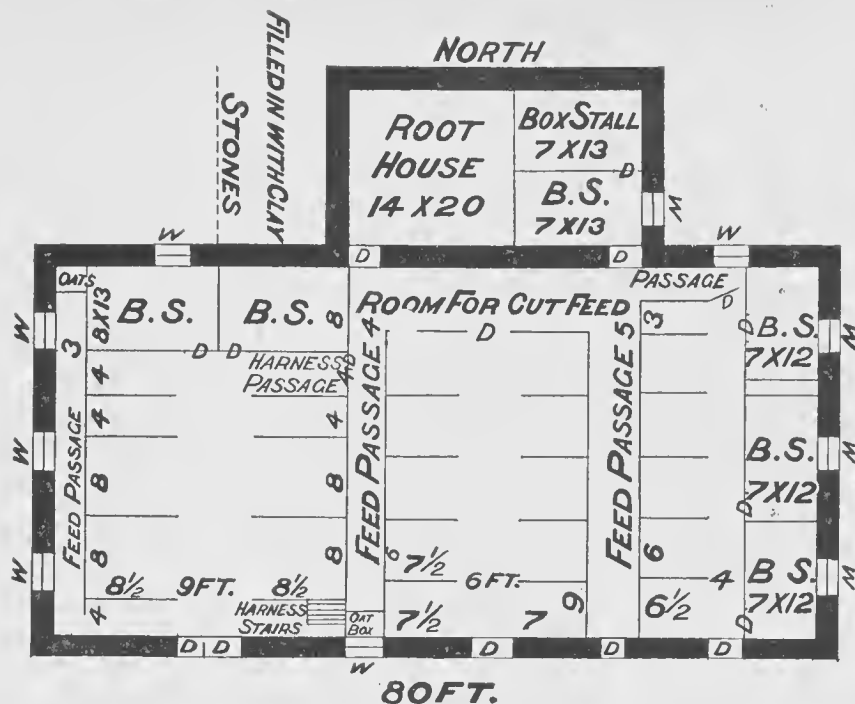
satisfaction to the manufacturers to know that the Champion Harvesting Machines are making harvest easy and greatly increasing the production of crops, which heretofore were not grown to any great extent because of the incomplete way in which it was necessary to harvest them.

The great demand for Champion machines in the United States and in Europe has until recently used up all of the great facilities in the Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Company's plant, but the present product, greatly increased by the facilities added recently, is sufficient to justify still further extension of trade, and they have recently determined to offer their machines to the farmers of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, in the belief that the superior merit of Champion machines would insure for the manufacturers a very large percentage of the trade. They have therefore opened a general office in Winnipeg, which they have stocked up with machines and repairs, and it is the intention of the Company to push the trade and to look as closely after the interests of their customers in Manitoba and the Territories as they have heretofore looked after the interests of their customers elsewhere. All communications addressed to the Company at Winnipeg will receive prompt and careful attention.

# THOROLD CEMENT

MARCUS A. WARE, our travelling representative, is now in the Province of Manitoba, and will be pleased to hear from anyone intending to build. Letters addressed to Marcus A. Ware, care of The Nor'-West Farmer, will reach him.

## ESTATE OF JOHN BATTLE THOROLD, ONT.



Barn (ground plan) of John Ching, Shadeland, Man. Floors made of Thorold Cement.



Brick Residence of Mr. Frank Heath, Mount Brydges, Ont. Cellar Wall built with Thorold Cement.



Residence of Mr. W. Thomas, Mount Brydges. Foundation built with Thorold Cement.



Barn of Archie Milton, Dutton, Ont. Size 50 x 56 feet, walls 9 feet high.



HEN HOUSE—wall, from foundation to peak, with Thorold Cement.

PIGGERY—basement walls built with Thorold Cement.

## Pigs for Home and Foreign Markets.

By F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, before the Sheep and Swine Breeders.

For more than a decade the production of the right sort of pig has received a good deal of attention in Ontario, and in the east and west he is being considered. The export bacon trade and the home consumption has steadily increased, until now the curing of prime bacon has become one of our great national enterprises. The business man who has an article to sell, or who expects in the future to have, will, if he is wise, carefully consult the consumer's requirements. For our pork products we have :

In Canada the consumption of bacon and hams is rapidly increasing, but the demand is for lean, nicely-marbled flesh—just the goods required by the best English trade.

The lumber and mining camps will buy and use fatter meat than any of our other markets, but even here there is a growing demand for lighter and leaner goods, both as long clears and barrelled pork.

The Canadian export trade is almost entirely in lean, mild-cured sides, known as "Wiltshires." To produce this brand, the packers require a long, deep, smooth pig, possessing a light head and shoulder, an even back, not too broad, but well covered with flesh, not fat; at the same time he must not be a razor-back. The sides from ham to back of shoulder must be long and deep; the underline straight and free from flabbiness; the ham smooth and

repay any interested person. The most valuable meat is found between the shoulder and the ham.

I will now direct your attention to cuts A and C, which represent an unfinished pig. Hundreds of such are annually received by the eastern packing houses. They are too light and too thin, and should have been fed from 30 to 60 days longer. Packers do not want this sort; they prove a loss to the trade and to the feeder; as well as to the country at large.

As for No. A, nobody wants it. Still it has to go into consumption somewhere,

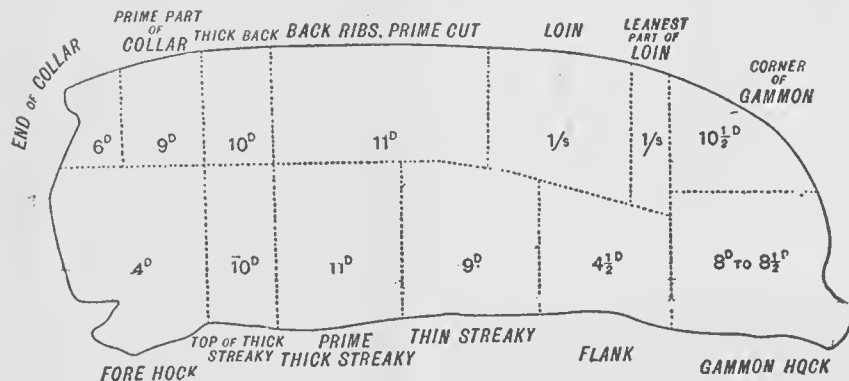


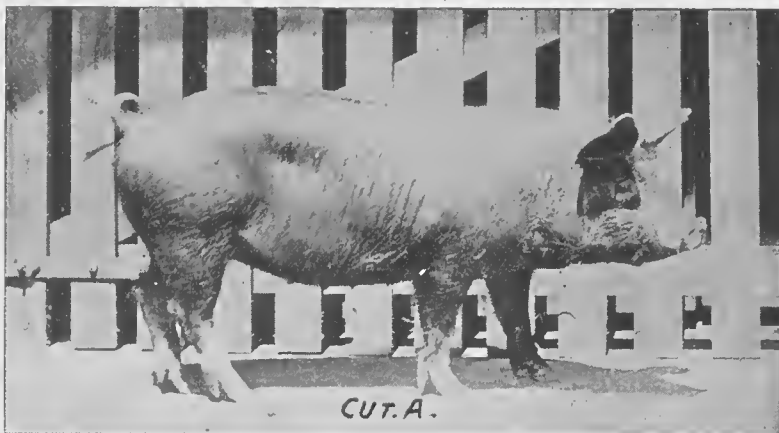
Diagram No. 1, showing various Cuts of a side of bacon and the average prices realized for each during 1897. Copied from R. A. S. Report for 1898.

- 1—The home market for fresh pork.
- 2—The home market for hams and bacon.
- 3—The lumber woods and mines.
- 4—The export trade.

For the first the demand is very insignificant. The spare-rib, sausage and tenderloin, all known as offal, find a fair market from Sarnia eastward. The demand for what little fresh pork is used is for light, lean meat, in the shape of chops and loins. If heavier pork is used for this purpose much of the fat is pared off. It is to a great extent the fresh pork trade in Chicago, Detroit, Cincinnati, Louisville, Buffalo, New York and other cities that maintains the price for hogs on the Am-

tapering, with the greatest amount of flesh on the outside. The pig must stand on strong (not coarse), well-set legs and feet, and he must be healthy, vigorous and a good feeder. We find this is the style of pig required by both our home and foreign markets.

Though the greatest care may be taken by both our feeders and breeders to produce just what the markets require, there will always be enough of the heavy fat type to more than fill all demands. The aged sows and stags must be disposed of. To do this to the best advantage, they should be made as fat as possible: their chief value is for lard, and unless they are made very fat, they are of little value to the packers.

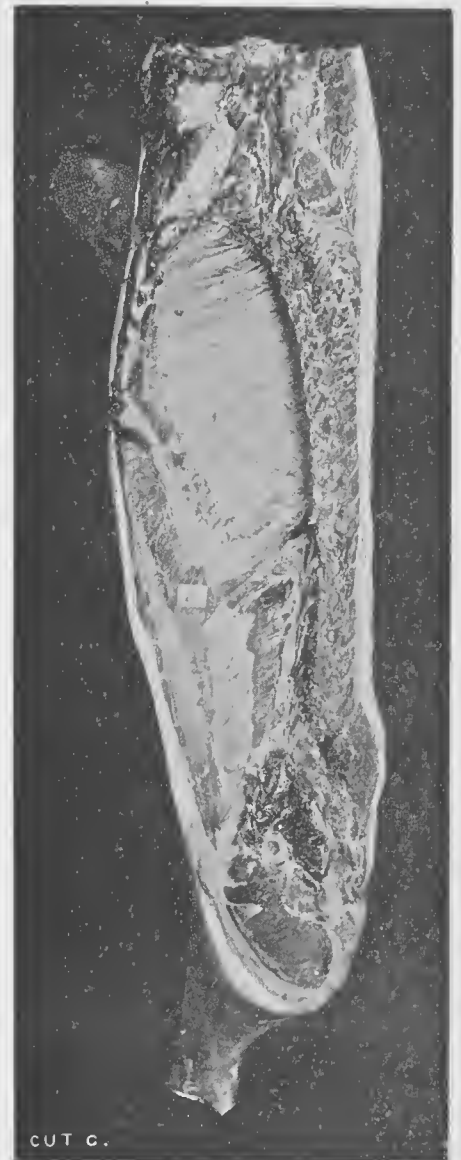


Cut A.—Too thin. A sample of thousands of unfattened hogs sold by the farmer at a loss to himself and with no satisfaction to the packers.

erican side. We have not the population in Canada, therefore our packers ship considerable quantities of offal to the United States, and, after paying 2c. per lb. duty, and express charges, they still realize a higher price than can be obtained in Canada.

That we may understand the value of the various cuts and realize the necessity of producing pigs of the proper type, I direct attention to diagram No. 1, kindly loaned by Professor G. E. Day, of the O. A. C., Guelph Ont.

A careful study of this chart will well



Cut C.—Too thin. Side cured ready for shipment, side of pig shown in Cut A. Note the slight thickness of fat on the back, considerably lower than the standard.

to the injury of the Canadian market at home and abroad. In the English market it is known as "skin and misery."

Another very objectionable type is represented by cuts G and I. They represent a forced pig, before and after curing. The sides are too short, the shoulders too heavy, he is pot-bellied. All such dress out a large percentage of offal. His underline is very defective, indicating a poor class of meat where good cuts should be found. Cut I is the cured side of this pig, and is unsaleable except at a very low price, whether in Europe or Canada.

D 1 was a famous prize-winner at Toronto Exhibition, said to be one of the best pigs ever shown at Toronto. This is in the condition old sows and stags ought to be when sold to the drover. Her shoulder and jaw are too heavy; the head is worth only 1 to 1 1/2 cents per lb., while the

shoulder, as we have seen, makes cheap meat. Her underline is very good, but the back is a little slack; the neck is too heavy and the back too broad. Cut F shows a cured side, such as made from this sow. There is altogether too much



Cut G.—A pig forced from birth.

fat in proportion to the lean to be saleable, except as lard, and to a limited extent to the mines or shanties, markets which should be supplied by our culls.

D 2 is a type of pig the most careful and experienced breeders will sometimes get. He is too heavy in shoulder and jaw, short in the side, flabby in the rear flank, light in the ham and heavy in the back. Yet he is a more saleable pig than



Cut I.—Side of forced pig, cured. Too thick and fat.

any of the before-mentioned. As well as being off-type, he is too fat. He belongs to a type that makes fat instead of flesh, and is now over-fat. It would have been more profitable to have sold him a month earlier. At the time he was photographed he weighed 200 lbs. If a farmer has a pig of this type, it will pay him better to kill him when quite small, and use him as fresh pork, or sell him to a local butcher. He never should be made into export bacon. If not killed young, such pigs should be made into long clears or barrel pork. Cut E shows the pig dressed. As well as being too fat, he has a very bad crown, a defect which always classes bacon as No. 2 or 3.

All the animals heretofore illustrated by cuts A, C, G, I, D 1, D 2, F and E grade in the Canadian and English markets from No.

2 to rejected, and sell in Canada, live weight, for one-half to one cent per lb. less than prime No. 1.

I have described a packer's model—No. K fills the bill. He is strong and vigorous, a good feeder, has a fairly light head, a long side and a good ham.



Cut D 1.—Too fat. Taken at the Toronto Exhibition.

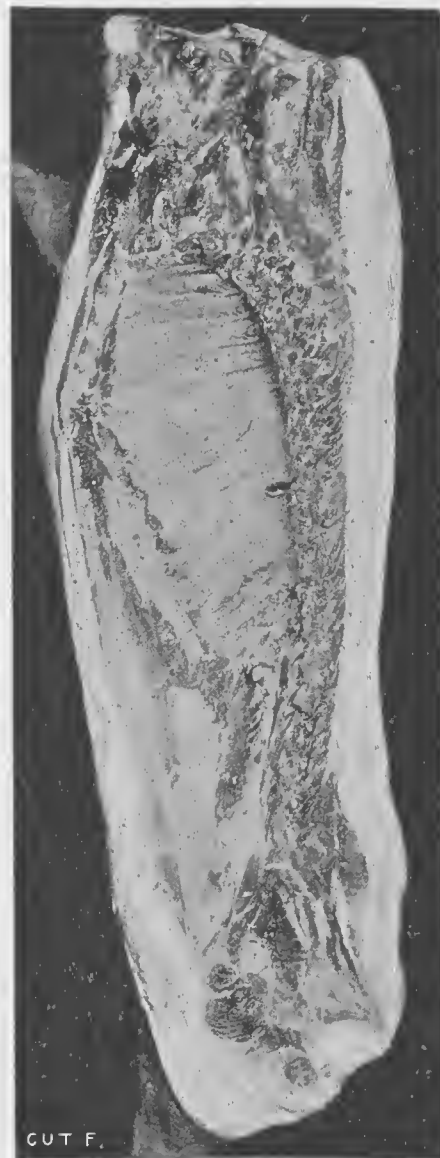
No. 12 is also a good pig, but is heavier in the jaw and coarser than No. K. He is not so well bred, and shows it. Cut M represents the cured side of K, and is first-class in every particular. Note the lightness of shoulder, length of side, and even distribution of fat down the back.

Nos. 13 and 14 are drawings prepared by Professor G. E. Day, and represent two model bacon pigs. No. 13 is better in the head, jaw and length of side, but not as good as No. 14 in back or rear flank.

It has been proved by carefully conducted experiments that it costs no more to produce pigs of the right than of the wrong type. In fact, pigs such as are shown by cuts K, 12, 13 and 14 are more economically produced than the thick fats. Being full of lean meat, weigh better for their appearance than do the others. They are active and robust, and will consume and turn to good

account coarse foods not acceptable to the others.

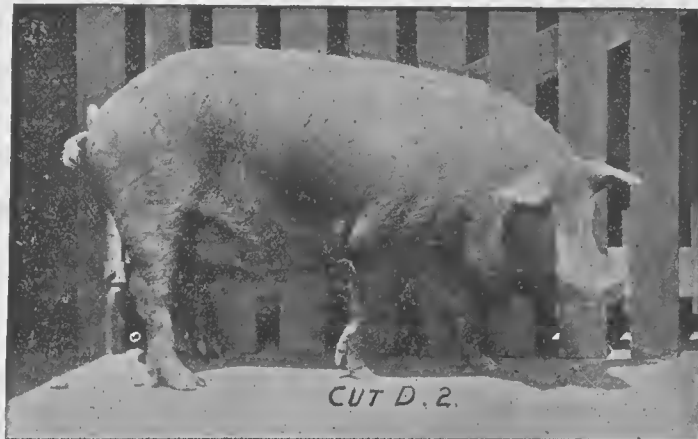
The Canadian market demands a long, lean "singer," therefore it is in the interest of Canadian farmers to supply the best pigs for that purpose. First-class goods



Cut F.—Too fat, cured. Side view of part of carcass shown in Cut E.

means a growing market at home and abroad; anything else means a stationary or receding market.

At the present time 25 per cent. of the pigs marketed in Canada are what is known as "softs;" 25 per cent. are fats, and at least 10 per cent. unsizables. Or, in other words, 60 per cent. of Canadian pigs



Cut D 2.—Too fat. Mark the heavy shoulder.



grade as No. 2, or lower, which is 40 per cent more than might be expected, if breeding and feeding were carefully done. Canadian farmers lose at least 20 cents per hundred on all pigs sold, because of this condition, packers fixing their buying price according to their average receipts from sales. The man who insists on breeding the wrong type not only loses 20 cents per cwt., but he causes his neighbor to do so as well. Not only this, but he injures the home and foreign trade. Therefore, it is to the interest of every citizen that the right sort of pigs be bred on every Canadian farm, and that they be properly fed. Pigs of the wrong type cannot be made good by any kind of feeding, yet bad feeding will spoil a good pig.

### Cattle Ranching in Canadian North-West Territories.

The above industry has made rapid strides in the past eight or ten years. In the eighties most of the managers of herds brought into the country were young men with no experience of ranching and it naturally took some time before they got down to a business basis; but now their shareholders are reaping the benefit of their experience.

The cattle bred here are well graded. Numbers of thoroughbred bulls have been brought in each spring for years—imported from Great Britain and eastern Canada—and the result is to-day a lot of

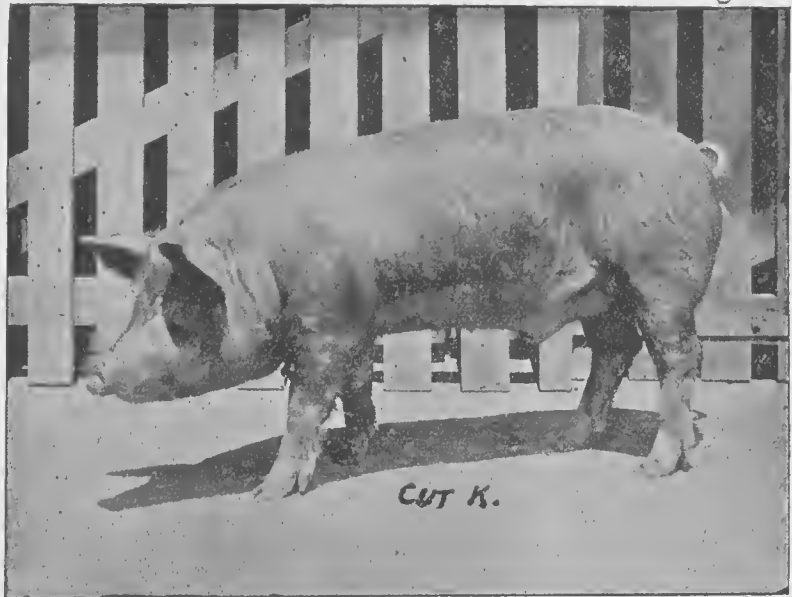
really good heavy cattle. The bulls used, and also strongly recommended by the beef buyers here, are Shorthorns, but a number of Herefords and Galloways are also used. The latter cross is now coming very much into favor. They are found to be better "rustlers" than the Shorthorns,

and their heavy black coat is a great protection in the winter while the cross with either Shorthorn or Hereford produces the best steer that is shipped from this country.

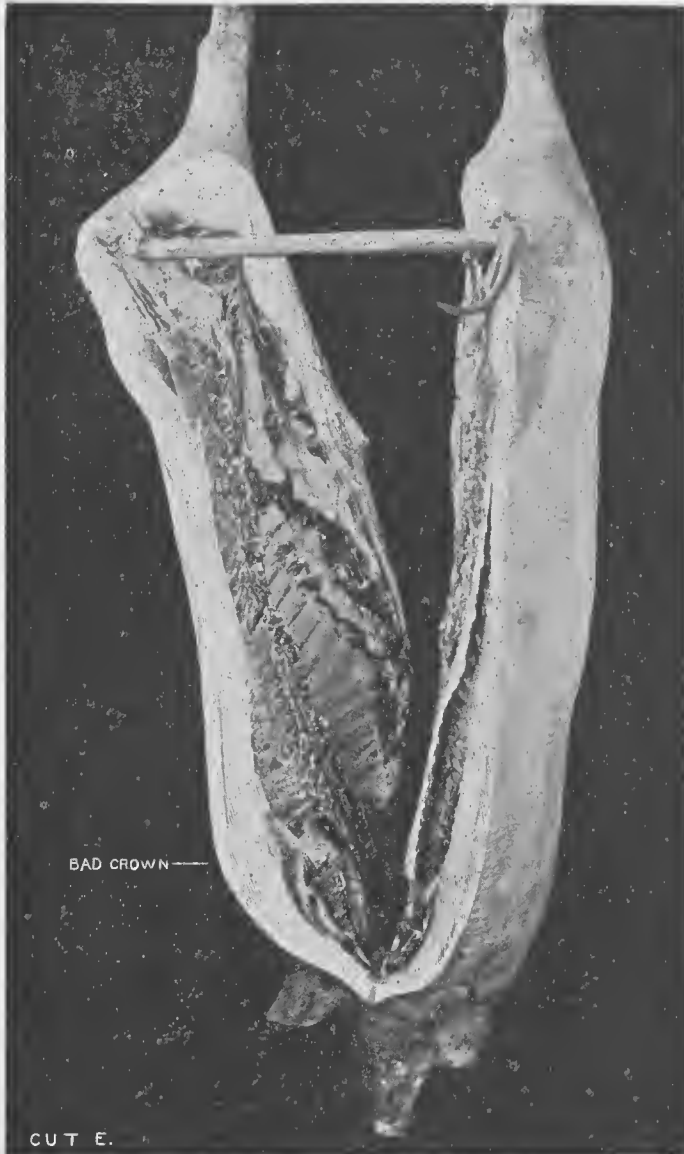
The calves are all weaned in November and are put in fenced pastures, with warm sheds to go into at night, and are fed prairie hay until spring. In most districts the bulls are taken up and fed during the winter, and are not allowed to run with the cows until the first of July. This does away with calves dropping in winter, which in this northern climate invariably die, and in most cases the mother too. Any cows found late in the fall with calves too young to wean are taken in and fed with the weaned calves; also any animals which are considered too weak to winter out. This means more expense for hay and wages for men feeding during the winter, but it is found to pay well. Some of the larger ranchers put their calves out to be fed by small ranchers who have hay to spare, and pay \$3 per head for the winter. Other ranchers feed all their calves themselves—and there is no prettier sight for a lover of live stock than to see a large bunch of good well-bred calves coming back to their sheds about four o'clock in the afternoon on a calm, bright winter's day, when it has been fine enough for them to get out to graze, kicking up their heels and frisking about on their way home, then eating up the hay which has been thrown out on the ground in big



Cut M.—Cured side. What is required for the British market. Side of bacon of first-class quality. Note the even distribution of lean.



Cut K.—The packer's model.



Cut E.—Too fat, dressed. The thickness of fat on back, especially on the top of shoulders, causes the carcass to be discounted against as much as 1c. per lb.

as the calves which have not been fed do, they seem to a great extent to lose that roaming propensity most range cattle have, and are more inclined to settle in the district where they are first wintered and afterwards if they should happen to get weak and need attention they are so much more easily fed.

For the last two years quite a number of yearling and two-year-old steers have been purchased in Manitoba and Ontario and shipped over the Canadian Pacific Railway into the Northwest Territories during the spring and summer months. They are all kinds: some of them very good graded Shorthorns, Herefords and Polled Angus and a good many others Holstein and Jersey grades. If they are brought in late they have to be fed and sheltered the first winter, but do well after that. The price for yearlings delivered in the Territories is about \$15, and for two-year-olds \$22 per head.

The best of the beef has been sold to buyers who export to England and Scotland, and has brought, put on the cars here, \$40 per head for four and top three-year-old steers, \$30 for good young cows and spayed heifers, and \$25 for cows. The buyer, as a rule, has the best of it. About the end of August he takes the pick of the cattle, and later on it depends altogether upon the market as to what he considers a shipping steer. So that generally the rancher is left with his worst beef about the middle of November, unless the buyer takes them from him, as a favor, at \$25 or \$35 per head. A good many beef cattle go to

supply the Indian contracts, and the ranchers now have great expectations of a large trade with the Kootenay mining country, which has taken a good many cattle during this winter. They also have the Chicago market to look forward to, now that the quarantine has been taken off, and doubtless if prices are good this year shipments will be made; so that taking both these new markets into consideration the ranchers are hoping for better prices.

One great drawback to the country is the prairie fires which keep the ranchers on the watch night and day as soon as the grass is dry enough to burn. Hundreds of square miles of country are often burned out, especially near the railroads, and the great danger is that range cattle may drift on to the burnt ground during the winter. To guard against the fires some of the ranchers plow fire guards at their own expense; others combine, and sometimes the district government

has a certain amount of money to spend in fire guards, but there is no doubt that every winter quite a number of cattle are lost by drifting on to burnt ground.

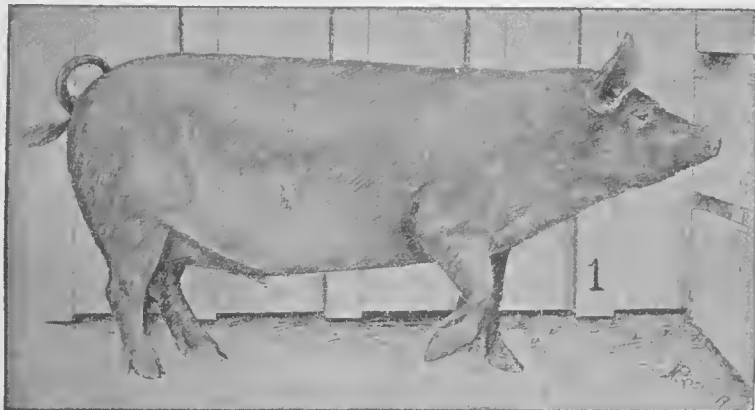
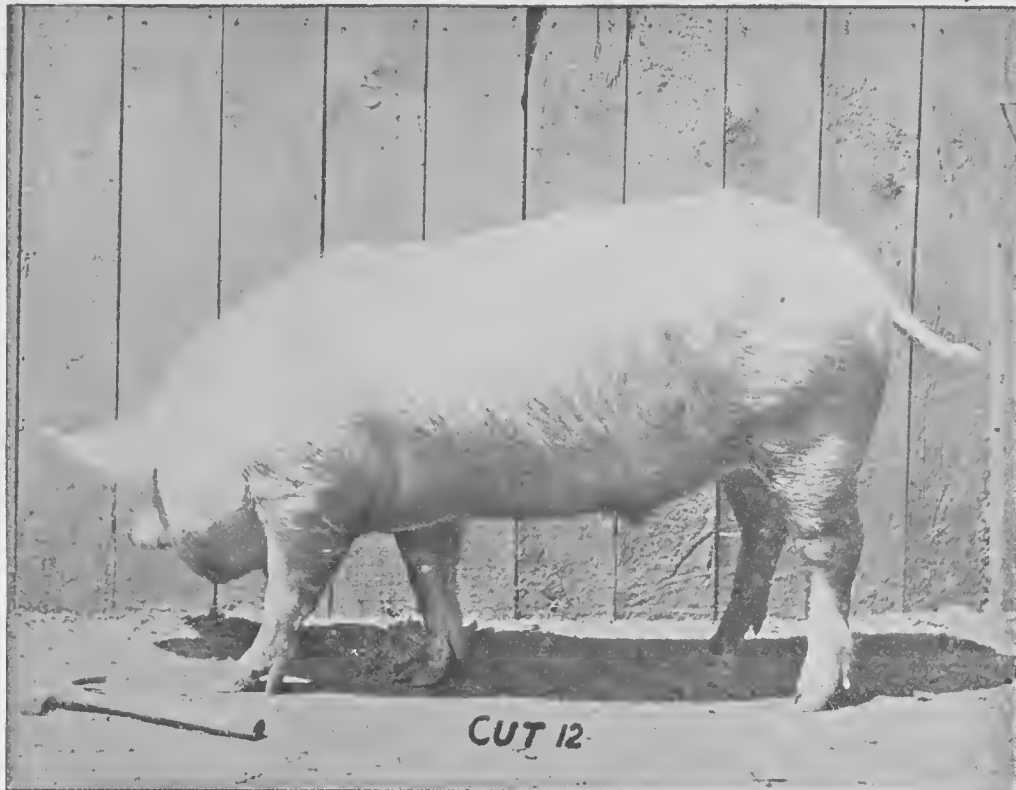
There is another thing to be said in favor of the country, and that is they have a very efficient police force. Their men are out on patrol at all points, and they do their duty, and the "rustler" doesn't get away as a rule. In some parts of the country grey wolves have done a good deal of damage; a bounty is put on every now and then by the government for their extermination, but the money appropriated is generally used up in three or four months, and the rest of the year there is no inducement for the Indians and half-breeds to hunt them.

The foregoing sketch is from the Chicago Live Stock Report, as contributed by a Northwest cattle rancher. It is as a whole pretty accurate, but the writer appears not to be yet aware of the invasion of the west Highlanders, one lot of which are on the C. P. R. farm at Dunmore, the other near Calgary. A Winnipeg wholesale butcher, who knows his business thoroughly, says the cross by west Highland bulls beats anything else in sight.

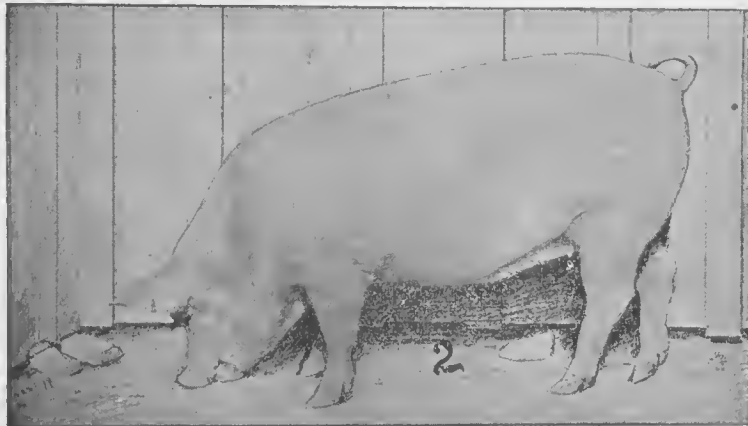
Foot and mouth disease, the prevalence of which among Argentine importations caused a scare some weeks ago, is not growing less among more recent shipments. The English Board of Agriculture has got a rather sharp lesson since this disease showed in the importations from Argentina. Some butchers brought in to kill the first cases that occurred, wiped their feet on a haystack adjacent. The hay was spread on meadows in the neighborhood to feed English cattle, which in due time developed the same disease.

You may be too cunning for one, but not for all.

Make sure that however good you may be, you have faults; that however dull you may be you can find out what they are, and that however slight they may be you would better make some patient effort to get quit of them.—Ruskin.



Cut 13.—A good type of bacon hog.



Cut 14.—Good bacon hog, but a little short.

### Gold Medal Home-Bred Short-horn Herd.

John G. Barron, Carberry, Man., is well-known over the west as the owner of Topsman, the crack bull of the Canadian show yard for 1899. Although champion for years at Winnipeg, the bull was still good enough to win it again against all comers in his eighth year. The standard of Short-horn excellence in the show yard at Winnipeg is as high as at any other show in Canada, and when we consider that the champion bull at Winnipeg's Industrial was good enough to also win at the leading Ontario shows, it means that the herd this bull headed should be rich in the quality which characterized this illustrious sire

in a high degree individual merit. Jenny Lind 4th and her daughter, Jenny Lind 5th, imported in dam, only need to be seen to be appreciated. Louisa 2nd, of his own breeding, is not behind them. The high quality noted as belonging to a few of the members of this large herd is general, as any one would say when they saw the herd together. Besides Shorthorns, Mr. Barron takes pride in a nice bunch of both Yorkshire and Berkshire swine.

### Judges at Winnipeg Industrial.

Manager Heubach has just been able to complete the list of judges for this year's exhibition. They are as follows: Heavy

### Western Manitoba's Big Fair.

Manager Clark is making every effort to have his 1900 fair a bigger success than ever. The improvement in the grounds and buildings this year will be considerable. This with the addition of easy railroad transport to the grounds and a good prize list should bring out a very large exhibit and attendance. Mr. Clark wishes to call the attention of farmers to a condition in the classes for heavy draught and agricultural horses which is not quite correct in the prize list. The words "not pedigreed," in both classes 4 and 5, should read "not necessarily pedigreed."

Call on The Farmer at the fairs.



THE NOR'-WEST FARMER.

Nobleman imp. (28860).

Jenny Lind 5th (imp. in dam).

Jenny Lind 4th (imp.).

Louisa 2nd.

Representative Shorthorns owned by John G. Barron, Carberry, Man.

even until his eighth year. That this is so is evidenced by the fact that a herd consisting of a bull and three females, the females being bred in Manitoba, won first place and a special gold medal at Winnipeg last year, while the herd prize, open to all comers, was also captured by this herd. To replace this grand old bull, Mr. Barron has placed at the head of his herd an imported bull, Nobleman. As can be seen from the illustration, he is a deep, thick set fellow, carrying a wealth of flesh thickly laid on in the most valuable places.

When the quality of this bull is combined with that of the Topsman heifers, Mr. Barron should have animals that will set the quality of his well-known herd another notch higher. To add to the general excellence of his herd, Mr. Barron has added several imported animals possessing

and light horses—Prof. J. A. Craig, Professor of Animal Husbandry, Iowa Agricultural College; beef breeds of cattle—John Davidson, Ashburn, Ont.; dairy breeds of cattle—A. C. Hallman, New Dundee, Ont.; milk test—C. A. Murray, Winnipeg; sheep and swine—Thos. Teasdale, Concord, Ont.; bacon hogs—J. D. Mitchell, Winnipeg; poultry—G. D. Holden, St. Paul, Minn.; dogs—John Davidson, Munro, Mich.; butter and cheese—G. L. McKay, Ames, Iowa; grains, etc.—Messrs. Spink and Horne. His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Minto have signified their intention of visiting the exhibition on Monday, July 23, the opening day. Every indication points to a very large exhibit of live stock of all kinds owing to the favorable transportation rates granted by the railroads.

### Annual Poultry Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Manitoba Poultry Association will be held Thursday evening, July 26, in the directors' room on the Winnipeg Exhibition grounds. We understand the financial standing is good and a big exhibit is expected.

Serious trouble has occurred at the Northwestern settlement of Tindastoll out of the killing of a cow by the local school teacher. She had broken her leg and her owner had bound up the fracture with wisps of hay and was feeding her. In the interests of humanity the cow was killed by some of her sympathisers, who are now being prosecuted by the owner for the criminal offence of killing a beast not their own property.

## ABERDEEN STOCK FARM.

Aged and  
Young Stock  
of all kinds  
for sale.

130 Aberdeen Angus Cattle.  
40 Shorthorn Cattle of great Variety.  
30 Scotch Stag Hounds.

A. B. FLEMING, Brandon, Man.

## OAK GROVE FARM.

SHORTHORN  
CATTLE and  
LARGE, IMPROVED  
YORKSHIRE  
SWINE



Among the Shorthorns recently imported from Ontario, I have for sale a few very fine heifers, also a fine bunch of sows with pig, and a few choice boars fit for service.

Orders booked now for Young Pigs.

JAS. BRAY, Longburn, Man.



PLAIN  
VIEW  
STOCK  
FARM.



The home of Shorthorns, Cotswolds and Berkshires. The most successful herd of Berkshires in the Dominion in the leading Fairs during the last 4 years. My Berkshires consist of 4 of the best Boars and 16 of the best breeding Sows I ever had, all prize winners. Bulls, Boars, Sows, Ram Lambs and Barred Rocks for sale at reasonable prices. Booking orders for spring stock. My herds are not large, but choice. Come and see them, or write for prices.

F. W. BROWN, Prop., Portage la Prairie

## POLLED ANGUS and SHORTHORNS.

I have 6 young Polled Angus bulls, nice ones, also 3 Shorthorn bulls, just ready.

Also a number of heifers, each breed, for sale.

ALEX. CUMMING, Lone Tree, Man.

### SCOTCH BRED

## Shorthorns and Clydesdales!

My herd of Shorthorns now numbers about 35 head, and represents some of the best breeding.

6 Bulls, also a number of Heifers, all good ones, for sale. Also a few Clydes, both sexes.

GEO. RANKIN, Hamiota, Man.

## JERSEYS.

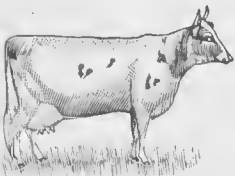
I expect to again have a good exhibit of the great butter breed of cattle at

WINNIPEG and BRANDON FAIRS, and will be pleased to meet intending buyers and visitors.

### 4 BULLS FOR SALE

including herd bull "Dean of Highfield," one yearling and two calves. W. V. Edwards, Souris, Man.

## FAIRVIEW FARM, POMEROY, MAN.



Ayrshire Cattle  
Yorkshire Swine  
Black Minorcas.

Ayrshire Herd headed by Craiglea, of Auchinbrain (imp.) One year old Bull and some choice Heifers for sale. Choice Yorkshires, all ages. Young Pigs of both sex. See exhibit at the Industrial Exhibition.

WELLINGTON HARDY, POMEROY.

## CAIRNBROGIE'S GREAT STUD.

GRAHAM BROS., Claremont, Ont.,

Breeders and Importers of

## Clydesdale AND Hackney Horses.

Handling only the best of their respective breeds, we have now on hand more good young Stallions and Mares than ever before, home bred and imported, of choicest breeding, of ample size, combined with the very best quality and action. Prices in keeping with the quality of our offerings.

Claremont is 25 miles east of Toronto on the C. P. R. Farm one mile from station. Correspondence and an examination of our stock solicited.

## FOR SALE IMP. CLYDESDALE STALLION FINDLAY OF CARLOWRIE, 8148.

A beautiful brown Horse eight years old. The best of feet and legs, and superb action. Has proved himself a sure getter of excellent stock.

Will sell very cheap for cash.

W. L. CARLYLE,  
University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.



SHORTHORN CATTLE  
AND  
COTSWOLD SHEEP

Are what we are breeding, and if you want anything in our line you may find it to your advantage to try us before buying elsewhere. We breed FIRST CLASS Stock, and don't ask fancy prices.

D. HYSOP & SON,

2½ miles from station. Box 492, Killarney, Man.

## Poland Chinas AND COTSWOLDS.

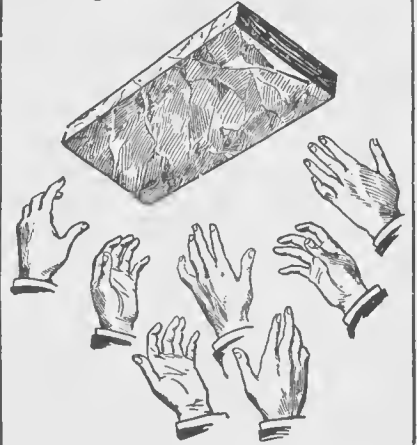
Young pigs sired by Smith's Boy, a first prize winner under six months at Toronto, and out of Louella, 2nd prize Sow, Winnipeg, 1899.

Ram lambs sired by Landazar's Pride, first prize lamb and shearling at Winnipeg, and from prize-winning ewes.

M. OUGHTON, Middlechurch, Man.

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## Pommery

Bright Chewing Tobacco

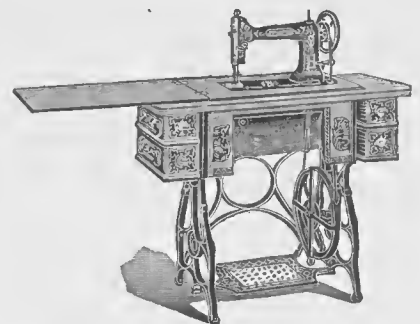
NO OTHER WILL DO.

It Elevates the Taste.

Pure, Wholesome  
and Fine Flavored.

DOMINION TOBACCO CO.,  
MONTREAL.

## THE STANDARD ROTARY SHUTTLE



## SEWING MACHINE

Makes both Lock and Chain Stitch; runs much faster than vibrating machines; no stop and start to the shuttle; uses short needle; has new Five-Stitch Ruffler and Pleater, and many other features which make it the most desirable machine to purchase.

### GOOD AGENTS WANTED

in all unoccupied territory. Apply to  
GEO. NUNN, HAMILTON, ONT., GENERAL CANADIAN AGENT.

—FOR SALE BY—

TURNER & Co., Winnipeg. C. A. BENNER, Brandon  
MAYWOOD & Co., Portage la Prairie.

## LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

Four Boars of February litters at \$7.00 each, second litters now coming will be sold at \$5.00 each. First come, first served. Two first prize Boars at head of herd. Pairs not akin.

JOSEPH LAIDLER, Neepawa.



### Balgreggan Ranch.

The Balgreggan ranch, Millarville, Alberta, has been for the last ten years noted as the pioneer home of western Clydesdales. John A. Turner, the proprietor, selected his ground with great judgment and taste, and has stayed with it since to very good purpose. This ranch consists of a section of choice land on Sheep Creek, some 30 miles southwest of Calgary. Outside there is both north and south an unlimited range of grazing ground, well watered and with pasture of the finest quality. Balgreggan Hero, afterwards a prize-winner at the World's Fair, was one example of Mr. Turner's combined good luck and good judgment in Clydesdales, and be-

A select lot of Shorthorns and Shropshires are also kept, which our limited space prevents us noting at present in detail.

Of his young stallions he will exhibit at the forthcoming Winnipeg Industrial Prince Grandeur [2626], Grand Prize [2440], Balgreggan's Heir, out of Lady Seymour, and others. Mr. Turner has lately sold the stallion Tofty 2nd to Frank Bedingfield, Pekisko, Alta.; Glasgow Gordie, 2-year-old, to C. J. Mole, Lamerston, Alta.; two fillies, Eva Charming and Lady Charming, to A. and G. Mutch, Lumsden, Assa. We regret that our space will not permit of fuller details of this fine stud, but the selection to be exhibited at Winnipeg will show the quality and breeding, as his many previous show ring vic-

### Territorial Horse Breeding.

"The Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto Daily Star announces a very important scheme for the development of horse ranching in the Canadian Northwest. The proposal comes from Mr. Robt. Beith, M.P., who visited the west some time ago and made a casual inspection of the horse ranches and their methods. What impressed him most was the weedy kind of animals the ranches were producing there, the get of no-account sires and mongrel dams, cross-bred stock, with neither presence nor stamina. Now the west is a fine ranching country—and Mr. Beith was persuaded that if a few good sires were imported the result would be a gen-



Representatives of the Clydesdale Stud, the property of John A. Turner, Balgreggan Ranch, Millarville, Alta.

sides his string of 30 registered breeding mares, he has since had a succession of well-selected sires with pedigree of the best sort. Tofty 2nd has been the sire most in use recently, and last August we noted some very promising colts. The last good one introduced is Prince Grandeur, which will be on deck at the forthcoming Winnipeg exhibition. Besides his own breeding, pure and graded, Mr. Turner is steadily adding choice outside females. At Calgary last fall the 9-year-old-mare, with stud colt at foot, was sweepstakes winner. The 8-year-old mare, Lady Seymour, and the 3-year-old fillies, Balgreggan Princess and Sundown, are noteworthy specimens of the female stock on this ranche, while Balgreggan's Heir, out of Lady Seymour, is a stud colt of choice breeding and great promise.

ories at home and abroad have been evidence of for many years.

According to Gregor McGregor, Mekinwin, Man., the past winter was a severe one on the clovers. For the past few years he has had a patch of lucerne which grew very luxuriantly, but last winter it was killed outright. Mr. McGregor is a collector of native grasses and showed our representative a nice collection of 35 or 40 of the native grasses and sedges, of the more useful kinds. James Milne, close at hand, showed us something rather rare in the way of two standard apple trees, one of them carrying fruit. The clover all over the province suffered from the open winter.

eral improvement in the class of horses produced.

"The proposal is somewhat timely just now, when there is a prospect of the Canadian militia being reorganized on a mounted infantry basis, and with Great Britain looking this way for army remounts. In addition to this there are signs of a large and constantly-expanding market for Canadian horses, that is, provided they are of the right description. Mr. Beith's idea is that the Government ought to step in and establish an experimental horse ranch, which should teach the natives how to do it. If placed in charge of competent men, it ought to be a paying enterprise from the outset, not to speak of the healthy effect it would have on horse breeding in this country. If the Government does not take up the scheme, Mr. Beith thinks that

private individuals may perhaps form a company and work out the idea. A capital expenditure of \$100,000 would place the thing on a sound basis.

"Another proposal made by Mr. Beith for the improvement of the standard of Canadian horses is that prizes should be offered by the Government for the best sire of each year. This prize scheme has been in operation in England for fifteen years and the benefits derived from it have been remarkable. A beginning was made in this direction at the Canadian Horse Show, held in Toronto a few weeks ago, when the Dominion Government offered some \$300 in cash prizes for army remounts. There was a large number of entries in this class, and the interest taken in the display of military horses thoroughly justified the Government's action. Should the giving of prizes be continued from year to year, there is no doubt that the breeding of horses for military purposes would be greatly stimulated throughout the Dominion.

"The proposals made by Mr. Beith are worth consideration. Anything that will tend to improve the system of horse breeding followed, not only on the western ranches but by many farmers in the older provinces of the Dominion, should receive encouragement and, if need be, financial assistance from the Government. The conditions affecting trade in Canadian horses just now are of the utmost importance, and if not taken advantage of in the way of inducing better breeding methods and a better quality of horses the good that should result from them will be entirely lost."

The foregoing article is from an eastern exchange, in which a number of valuable suggestions, from such an authority as Mr. Robert Beith, M.P., are commented on. The premises upon which Mr. Beith founds his conclusions regarding the

weedy character of western horses, are hardly correct and could only have been arrived at on the strength of a very casual inspection. It cannot be maintained, that the west at present suffers from an absolute dearth of useful sires. Some years ago when horse breeding operations were prosecuted with a promise of adequate financial returns, very large sums of money were freely spent in introducing excellent sires, not alone from Eastern Canada, but from Great Britain, and in the majority of cases these animals are still available for service. That there is room for great improvement, however, is undoubtedly the case.

The Farmer is inclined to look elsewhere for the cause of the general low standard of western horses. In an article on this subject in this issue, from the pen of C. W. Peterson, Deputy-Commissioner of Agriculture for the Territories, attention is called to the fact that the care and handling to which western horses are subjected are hardly calculated to bring about the best results. The fact that no regular cash value is attached to a horse of the proper standard, owing to the complete absence of buyers in the home market, would also have a tendency to cultivate a feeling of indifference on the part of the horse breeders. Then again, the running of horses on a large scale by any individual implies the ownership of a stallion and the average breeder is not financially able to purchase the best animal procurable. Mr. Peterson's contention that there is no room for "wholesale" horse breeding is undoubtedly a sound one. Everything is against it. To make a success of this business no more horses should be raised than can be given individual attention to and it will be infinitely more profitable to pay liberal service fees for the use of good sires than to mate every mare to a possibly nondescript sire, whether such mating is

liable to be followed by good results or not, simply because there are no service fees to pay.

It cannot be denied that there is ample room for Government action in this matter. Mr. Beith's suggestion that prizes should be given by the Federal Government is excellent, but there is no reason why these prizes should be confined to horses of the army remount type. After all, this market is a very limited one, only 2,000 horses annually having in the past been required for the whole Imperial army.

The proposal to establish a Government "illustration station" devoted to the raising of horses, is hardly a feasible one. Much may be done by the Governments in the way of educational work and judicious encouragement, but to that there is a limit. The idea that horse raising in the west can be made a success prosecuted as a business by itself, is distinctly erroneous and is partly responsible for past failures. The place to breed, rear and educate a horse, is essentially the stock farm. All the feed required is produced there, at cost price, and as soon as the colt is old enough he can be put at profitable work while his education is being completed, instead of being driven about aimlessly by men drawing high wages. The establishment of a remount depot for the handling of the particular class of horses required for army purposes after they have attained maturity, is, however, a totally different proposition and one that cannot be urged too strongly.

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Winnipeg, 16th April, 1896.

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Yours truly,

C. C. MACDONALD,  
*Dairy Superintendent.*

The Canadian Dairy Supply Co. General Agents,  
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### Early Days.

*By John Renton, "Braeside," Deloraine, Man.*

I have had a long experience in Canada. It is 66 years since I arrived in what is now the city of Hamilton. Wonderful changes have taken place in Canada since then. At that time it took from six to ten weeks to cross the Atlantic. We were six weeks and a day; the same vessel was twelve weeks the year before in reaching Quebec; but, long as the ocean voyage was at that time, it was only a holiday trip when compared with coming up the St. Lawrence in the Durham boats. It was very slow, being towed up with horses,

street and Talbot street and so on, but in most cases travellers had just to dodge around stumps and trees as best they could. It was no uncommon thing at that day for parties travelling by stage coach to have to get out and hunt a rail or pole to pry the stage coach up out of a mud hole before they could get on their way again. There were very few bridges, so that in most cases travellers had to ford the streams or be ferried over. The settlement was mostly along the rivers and lakes. By far the larger portion of the interior of western Canada was an unbroken wilderness, the haunt of the red man and the home of wild animals.

Few at this day can form any conception of the hardships and privations endured by the early settlers. Many of them

get something they required, or to tide their families over until they got something off the place. Many of those settlers were away in the bush, far from a neighbor's, and when the husbands were away out working, the wife and young children at home would not see the face of a human being for weeks at a time. There was one thing in their favor, they never ran out of work, there was always plenty to do, that and the hope that some day they would be better off, kept them going.

I wonder sometimes if the people of the present day ever think how much they are indebted to the early settlers for what Canada is to-day. What does the immigrant coming to Canada now know of the hardships of the early settlers? Now they



**Shorthorn Bull, Golden Measure, Imp. (72615) property of John E. Smith, Beresford and Smithfield Stock Farms, Brandon, Man.**

often with oxen, and the accommodation could not have been poorer. The boat was tied up every night and we had just to find the best shelter that we could, and the best was not any too good, I can assure you. We got the steamboat at Kingston, the old King William, that brought us up to Hamilton. This was our destination at that time. Hamilton was a very small place then, Toronto was a little larger. Kingston, Toronto and Hamilton were the three most important places in western Canada at that time. The other places were all smaller, many of the towns of the present day did not exist at that time. A short time before we came to the country Toronto had been called Little York, or Muddy York.

There were no railroads then; indeed, I may almost say that there were no roads at all. Some leading roads had been cut out by the government, such as Yonge

went into the bush with little capital but an axe, and a strong arm and a determination to hew out for themselves and their families a home in this new land, and right nobly they fought the battle.

A great deal has been said about the way the Canadians have fought in South Africa, all honor to them, but their forefathers fought a harder and by far more noble battle in subduing the forest of Canada.

The present generation can form no idea of what many of those men and women underwent in these early days. I have known men carry a sack of flour on their backs for miles, with an axe, and fell a tree, when they came to a stream, so that they could get over. The family had not always bread, and meat, for the larger portion of the year, was a thing unknown. The men had to go out to the older settlements and work for a little money to

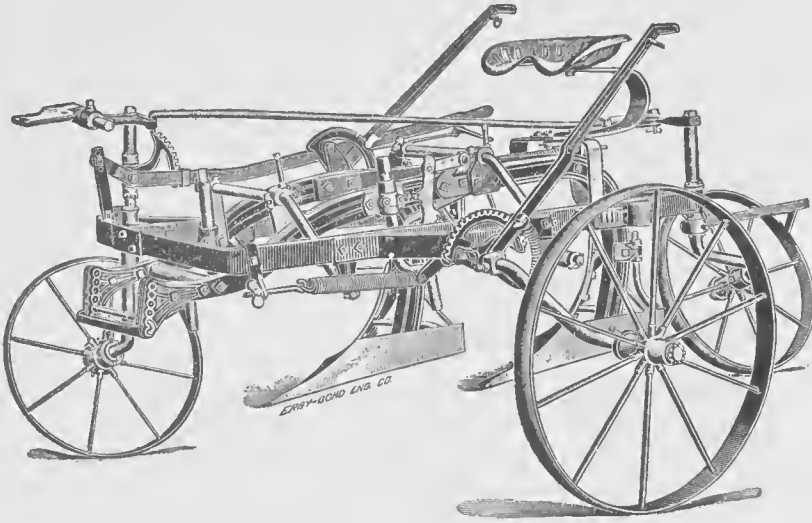
can cross the ocean in seven to ten days in a comfortable steamship and on their arrival at Montreal get into a railway coach to take them within a few miles of their destination. The people coming to Canada 65 years ago had to rough it in every sense of the word. I have been through all the phases of pioneer life, so that I know what I am writing about.

In 1840 I left a printing office in Hamilton, and with an axe and some grub I started out all alone on to a bush farm, where there had never been a tree cut. I was young then, only a boy, and it was hard work, but it has only been hard work that has subdued the forest and made those grand homes that we see all over Canada to-day. I said at the outset that wonderful changes had taken place in Canada within the last 66 years, our villages have become towns and our towns 'cities.' We have thousands of miles of rail-

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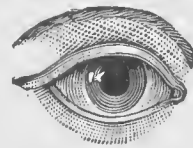
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roads, we have fairly good roads everywhere, the rivers and streams are bridged, in the town and cities we have good, well-made streets, and instead of being lighted with the tallow candle we have the electric light. If anyone had told us 60 years ago that our towns would be lighted by electricity and that electricity would be used as motive power in running cars on our streets, we would have concluded that the man was daft and should be looked after. And though wonderful things have been accomplished in the past, we have no doubt that greater things will yet be done in the future. This western country has

cows are being milked, besides a few Holstein grades. Five of his cows have been winners in the milk test at the Winnipeg Industrial. The cows in the herd are of the Teake, Aggie, Wayne, Bonheur and Treherne strains of breeding. The favorite cow is Daisy Teake's Queen, 9 years old, and one which has not only won great admiration as a typical dairy cow, but combines style with an unusually large measure of usefulness. The delicately cut head and neck, width of chest, wonderfully large barrel, pink skin and ample milk veins and udder, all speak of milk-producing powers of a high order. Sadie

the breed is shown by the fact that she has successively won the red ticket at Winnipeg as a calf, a yearling and as a 2-year-old.

The herd is headed by Clothilde, a 3-year-old son of Tempest 3rd, a prize cow and the winner of the milk test at Brandon in 1898. But Mr. Glennie has just purchased from M. H. Gardner, Darien, Wis., the 9-months-old bull calf, Chief Mercedes De Kol to place at the head of his herd. The sire of this young bull is De Kol 2nd's Paul De Kol 2nd, the richest official test bred bull in the U.S., and a fine animal individually. He is a son of the fam-



A Few of the Holsteins at Jas. Glennie's, Longburn, Man.

seen wonderful changes in the last 20 years, but the next 20 will see more wonderful still.

## The Black and Whites.

James Glennie, of Longburn, Man., is well known as a dyed-in-the-wool Holstein admirer and breeder, and it is always a pleasure to have him show one his herd, which is being steadily enlarged. This summer a round dozen of registered

Teake's Beauty, her half-sister, is another cow showing many good points, and won second place in the milk test in 1896. She possesses milk veins of great prominence, a careful examination showing three wells on either side. Combined with this, she carries the short rear rib, which is considered as evidence of long and careful breeding for extensive foraging. Lady Bonheur is a niece of the famous Rosa Bonheur 5th, which died in May at the Michigan Agricultural College farm, with a wonderful record of 106½ lbs. of milk in one day. That Lady Bonheur possesses in no mean measure the strong points of

cus cow De Kol, with a record of 33 lbs. in a week, and also a grandson of Pauline Paul, the greatest Holstein cow that ever lived. Chief Mercedes De Kol's dam has a yearly record of 15,540 lbs. of milk. With such a bull to use with Daisy Teake's Queen and her daughters Mr. Glennie should soon have a herd second to none in the Dominion.

He has a nice lot of young stock coming on, among them two very promising young bulls, Fanny Teake's King and Cornelius King. Elsewhere will be found the results of a test recently made of a number of his cows.

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## Dual Purpose Cows.

*By W. L. Carlyle, Prof. of Animal Husbandry, Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station.*

My attention has been called to an article in the May 21st issue of The Nor'-West Farmer. The article in question is by James Glennie, and the particular paragraph referred to was one giving some yearly records of grade Shorthorn cows at the Wisconsin Experiment Station.

In speaking of the cow Rose, that produced 10,163 pounds of milk and 506.12 pounds of butter in a year, he states that this cow "is descended from a long line of



Fig. 1.

Sharon Duke of Geneva, 64,454, and his dam 7th Profitable Oakland. Rose's grandam was sired by a pure-bred Shorthorn bull, bred by Wm. Kiser, Oregon, Wis., and her dam, the cow spoken of as "Old Bones," in the article referred to, was sired by a pure-bred Shorthorn bull bred by Wm. Lyset, Dane Co., Wis. The fifth dam of Rose was a common scrub or native cow with no pretensions to a high type dairy form.

I have no quarrel whatever with the special purpose dairy cow. Have always believed that she was the only type of a cow for the dairyman of this or any other country, but this belief does not blind me to the fact that there are large framed and broad backed cows that will give a



Lambing Time on the Farm of J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man.



Photo by J. H. McCall, Oxbow.

Farm in South-Eastern Assiniboia, showing Oxbow in the Distance.

ancestors, all of a decided dairy form, and possessing all the characteristics of the special purpose dairy cow."

I would like to correct this statement in justice to the breeders of milking Shorthorns and other breeds of dual purpose cattle. The cow Rose was sired by the pure-bred Shorthorn bull, General Bly of Oaklaud 17th, 107,946, the dam of this bull was Oxford Bloom 7th of Oakland, a cow that won first prize in her class, with strong competition, at the Minnesota State Fair and at the Wisconsin State Fair two years in succession when shown as a Shorthorn cow.

The sire of Rose's dam was the pure-bred Shorthorn bull, Sharon Duke 9th, 89,384, and is represented as being a very typical Shorthorn bull, his sire being



Fig. 2.

good profit on feed consumed when kept for the production of milk and butter, and at the same time will drop male calves that will make very profitable feeding steers.

It cost \$35.60 to feed the cow Rose for one year, during which time the butter and skim milk produced by her was valued at \$114.92, estimating butter at 20 cents per pound and skim milk at 15 cents per cwt. It will, of course, be understood that this cow was properly fed throughout the year, as I consider this an all important point. Had she been fed on the same proportion of concentrated grain feed to bulky fodder as is demanded for highest production by the small and refined special purpose dairy cow the cost of her feed would have been very much

more, and I am strongly of the opinion that her yield would have been much less. In other words, the man who wishes to get largest returns from his cows must study their individual characteristics, and feed and care for them accordingly.

The large framed cows with large barrels and great digestive and assimilative powers can utilize a much larger proportion of the cheap bulky feeds grown on the farm than can the smaller and more finely organized animal. Not only this, but when the strong and large framed cows are fed on a large proportion of concentrated feed, they are very apt to store up fat in their tissues instead of yielding it in the milk pail, and at the same time we find that when they have reached a certain stage in this fattening process they tend to dry off rapidly in milk flow.

We have at the Experiment Station at the present time two steers out of the cow Rose, both of them fairly typical Shorthorn steers, a photo of the older one is shown in Fig. 1 at 23 months of age, which speaks for itself as to the dual nature of the cow. The other, a photo of which is shown in Fig. 2 when 11 months old, is also pretty good evidence. Both of these steers were raised on skim milk until six months of age, and have not been forced since that time. They were both sired by bulls from the same herd, from which the sire and grand sire of their dam were secured, so that their breeding has been along the same line as that followed in producing their dam.

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**GRINDERS, SHELLERS, HAY and FODDER CUTTERS, HORSE POWERS, TANKS,** both Steel and Wood,

Pump Goods of every description and **GASOLINE ENGINES.**



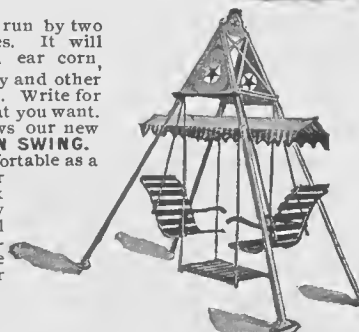
The cut at the left shows our celebrated

### SWEEP GRINDER

to be run by two horses. It will grind ear corn, shelled corn, oats, rye, barley and other grains, either mixed or alone. Write for our catalogue and tell us what you want. The cut at the right shows our new style improved Steel **LAWN SWING**. Simple, Easy Running, Comfortable as a rocking chair. Will never wear out. Will never Shrink or Rattle. Is thoroughly Galvanized, consequently will not Rust. Always clean. Indestructible. All bolts nickel plated. The best Swing ever made.

Address—

**BATAVIA WIND MILL CO., Batavia, Ill., U.S.A.**



## AT REGINA

Greatest Show in the West

# The Territorial

THIS YEAR AUGUST 7TH AND 9TH. Entries close August 7th.

LIVE STOCK.

AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

POULTRY and DOGS.

ATTRACTIONS.

Classes open for everything produced in the home or on the farm in Manitoba or the Northwest.

PRESIDENT: G. SPRING-RICE, ESQ., PENSE.

For Prize List and all Information apply to **WM. TRANT, Sec., Regina.**

## You Will Be Surprised

to learn how cheap we are selling fencing this year considering the cost of wire. Better see about it before you buy. No other fences made of wire like ours. Put Page up with good end posts, it will stay there tight and nice.

**THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. (LTD)**  
Walkerville, Ont.

D. ROSS, Box 553, Winnipeg, Sole Agent for Western Canada. Fence in Stock.



## Territorial Swine Sales.

A Nor'-West Farmer representative succeeded in obtaining a photo of the recent Government shipment of swine, which is reproduced on this page. This consignment of pigs were sold by auction along the Calgary and Edmonton Railway, at the following stations:—Calgary, Olds, Innisfail, Red Deer, Lacombe, Leduc and Edmonton. Only a certain number of each sex were offered for sale at the various points and a low upset price, slightly above the cost price in Ontario, was placed upon them. The sales were a great success, the bidding at a number of places being spirited enough to run prices up to very considerable amounts, and the Territorial Department of Agriculture consequently realized sufficient to more than cover all expenses in connection with the sales and shipment of these swine. The total number of sows sold were 190 and boars 25. As only animals of the bacon type had been procured, the only breeds represented were the Yorkshire, Berkshire and Tamworth.

This is the first attempt ever made by a western Government to aid the improve-

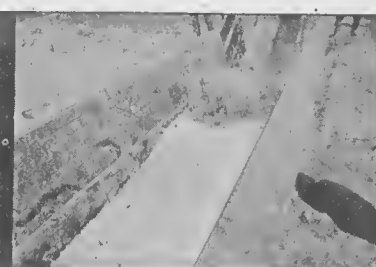
one of the greatest pork producing districts in Canada, was deplorably low, and the introduction of high-class males only, would, owing to the somewhat slow process of grading up, not have given early enough results. It was, therefore, unques-



In the Corral ready for dipping.

## Holstein-Freisian Annual Meeting.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the American Holstein-Friesian Association was held at Buffalo on the 6th of June. There was a good attendance from a



The Plunge.

### Scenes at a Dipping Chute in Alberta.

tionably wise to take the "bull by the horns" and place improved female stock within the easy reach of breeders. It is to be hoped that the female pigs of the first two or three litters of most of these sows will not be consigned to the block

widely spread area. The total receipts during the year showed \$25,092.49, and expenditure \$6,054.22, leaving a balance on hand of \$19,038.27. During the year 257 official tests have been made by Experiment Stations. The number of registrations is increasing rapidly and the association is now one of the strongest in America. The sensational feature of the show yard tests during the year was the performance of Rettie Bros.' cow Aaltje Posch 4th at the Ontario Winter Fat Stock Show, where in 48 hours on the show ground she made 8.4 pounds of butter fat—the world's show ground butter record. As showing the growth of the association, 62 new members joined, making a total membership now of 756. Professor W. L. Carlyle, of Wisconsin Experiment Station, gave an address on the subject of official testing. An appropriation of \$5,000 was made towards a milk test at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo in 1901. W. A. Matteson, Utica, N.Y., was elected president and F. L. Houghton, Brattleboro, Vt., secretary.



View of Swine taken at Calgary, Alta., before first Sale.

ment of stock through the actual purchase and public sale of animals of the type required, and the enterprise is, therefore, one of considerable interest as having conclusively proven the feasibility of such work, and undoubtedly furnishes the most direct method of attaining an object which all western Governments should have in view, namely, the raising of the standard of the native stock.

The Territorial Department of Agriculture received very valuable assistance from F. W. Hodson, the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, and also A. P. Westervelt, Secretary of the Ontario Live Stock Associations, who undertook the important task of selecting and purchasing the entire shipment in Ontario. Great credit is due the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which carried the shipment, three full cars, from Ontario to the west, free of charge, and a word of praise should also be given the Calgary & Edmonton Land Corporation and their agent in Winnipeg, A. M. Nanton, who pledged his company to pay any loss which the Department of Agriculture sustained in the venture, up to the sum of \$500.00.

It is interesting to contemplate the result of this distribution of high-class brood sows and boars. The type of hogs hitherto raised in Alberta, which ought to be

by the various owners, but be sold for breeding purposes throughout Northern and Central Alberta. If this course is largely followed, the swine question, as far as that particular district is concerned, may be said to have solved itself.



Forced in.



Taking it coolly.

### Scenes at a Dipping Chute in Alberta.

There is no particular harm in riding a hobby if you don't take up the whole road with it.

He who comes up to his own ideal of greatness must always have had a very low standard of it in his mind.

ness of the sub-surface soils, and incidentally giving the land a light sprinkling of manure, the experiment will no doubt be a very profitable one. We would like to hear from Mr. August next year as to results.

## A Cheap Sheep Pasture.

E. A. August, of Bates, Man., who has a bunch of sheep, has them at work on his summer fallow. Early in the season he stirred the soil so as to start a good strong growth of pigweed. Then he made sufficiently of a cheap portable fence to enclose about one-third of an acre, and, putting the sheep and lambs inside, he is gradually moving them over the field. When seen, the sheep seemed to be thriving. If the round is repeated some little time after plowing and harrowing, so as to eat out closely all of the second crop of weeds, at the same time securing firm-

# JOHN THOMPSON

ESTABLISHED 40 YEARS.

## NORWEGIAN PLOW, SULKIES, GANGS.

The Original . . .

### NORWEGIAN WALKING PLOWS

are celebrated for

SCOURING QUALITIES,  
DURABILITY,  
LIGHT DRAFT.

XX CENTURY!

### Sulkies and Gangs

Easy to handle,

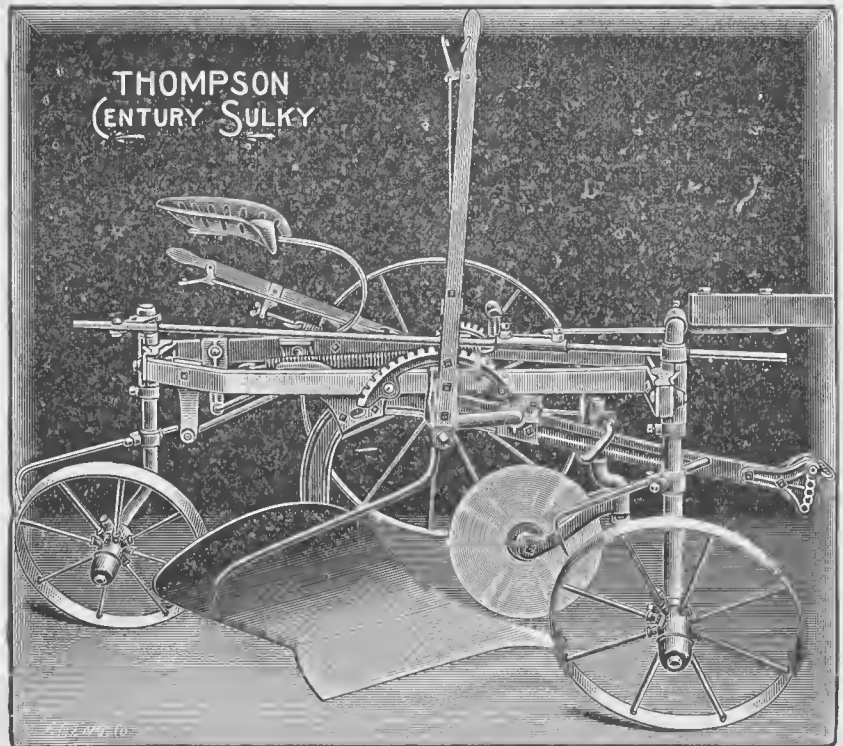
Light Draft,

Handsome in Appearance.

They are good sellers and do good work.

**THE FROST & WOOD CO. Ltd**

GENERAL WINNIPEG. [AGENTS.]



## The Dairy Butter ...Trade...



—Is receiving our very best attention at present.

—We are prepared to take all you can manufacture.

—The price we pay is higher than can be obtained at many country points, and as many summer lines in Dry Goods are at present being closed out at reduced prices, we believe you will get bigger value by selling your butter now than by taking chances later on.

## The Portage and Lakeside Show

Will be on shortly. To increase your interest in the Butter Industry we are offering a

**CASH PRIZE OF \$20**

for the best 50 lb. tub of Dairy Butter, same to become our property. It might pay you to give this your attention.

**J. & E. BROWN, Portage la Prairie, Man.**

### A Breeder of Berkshires.

In the centre of the splendid stretch of country which is broadly known as "the Glendale district," Joseph Laidler has been farming ever since his settlement there in 1879. Mr. Laidler has always had a desire for something good in the live stock line, and about 1886 he began in a small way in Berkshire swine, and has been steadily improving his herd by adding new blood from the best eastern breeders.

He has now decided to make this line of stock-raising a specialty. At the present time he keeps two boars. The oldest one, Neepawa Lad, is by Star 1 (imp.). Neepawa Lad is a 4-year-old, straight, smooth pig, with very good hams and sides. Last year another young boar named Honest Tom, by Fitz Lee, out of Rosamond, was purchased from J. A. McGill. This young hog promises to be a pig of great size and length. He won first place at Neepawa last year, under

neath. The system of ventilation is now a horizontal wooden pipe, 10x6 inches inside measurement, extending lengthways of the building under the overhead sleepers. A slide is used at either end to close or open, so as to accommodate changes of wind and temperatures, and about 12 feet apart are ventilator holes arranged to open and close at pleasure. Around the house is a nice grove of young trees, maples, cottonwoods, black poplar and ash, which lend a charm to any home.

### Carbonic Acid Gas Poisoning.

Another very painful case of poisoning by carbonic acid gas in a well has taken place at Swan River. Usually such gas being heavier than common air sucks into the bottom of the well and it is only when the victim gets very low down in the well that the poison takes effect. But in this case gas must have been rapidly generated in the well, for the first victim was rendered insensible merely by leaning over to

### Horse Breeding in the North-West Territories.

*By C. W. Peterson, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, Regina.*

Up to the last year or two, the outlook for breeders of horses all over the world has been decidedly discouraging. The introduction of electrical and gasoline motive power, the adoption of the bicycle in our cities as an important mode of transit, coupled with the economic disturbances of recent years, thoroughly and effectively "knocked the bottom out" of the horse market.

The year of greatest production was probably 1893, since when the number of mares bred on the continent of America steadily decreased up to the year 1898. As the export market is almost entirely confined to five-year-olds, the colt crop of 1893 was, consequently, absorbed during 1898. The unprecedented demand for



English Berkshires and Barn of Joseph Laidler, Neepawa, Man.

one year, and is developing into a hog of the approved bacon stamp—the kind to breed from. He is well marked and carries a very even good line, top and bottom.

The female stock are of splendid quality and good breeding. Two very fine sows are Neepawa Sal and Neepawa Bet, of his own breeding. They are 2-year-old sows of fair size and good quality, with smooth even backs, good sides and well hammed. A valuable business sow is Victoria, by Baron Lee 4th, a handsome pig, very true to type, thrifty and prolific. In less than twelve months preceding the time of our visit this sow has had 36 pigs in three litters. Modesty, by Victor 12th, out of Heather Bell, a 3-year-old, was second prize winner at Neepawa last year in a ring which contained some of the strongest sows in the province. In the way of young stock there were a number of fine youngsters just about ready to go out. Mr. Laidler expects to strengthen the breeding stock with some of the best blood to be procured. He also has a nice assortment of Bronze turkeys.

His barn is 64x40 ft., with stables under-

look for signs of water at the bottom. Two men were killed and the third had a very narrow escape. The Farmer has repeatedly pointed out the great risk run by those who go down into an old well for cleaning or other purposes. It never should be done till a lighted lantern has been lowered to the bottom. If the lantern continues to burn clearly it is perfectly safe to go down. If it grows dimmer, or it goes out, it is unsafe, and the best policy is to drop a pail, bottom upwards, a good few times, and haul it up again, each time emptying the gas with which the apparently empty pail is filled, some distance from the well's mouth. A second test will show that enough pure air has in this way been carried down and enough gas brought up to render the place quite safe to work in. This deadly gas is the same as that which in coal mines is known as choke damp. In the present case the well appears to have been a new one, and the risk very exceptional. As a rule the deaths have taken place through inexperienced persons going down old wells, without first testing the purity of the air at the bottom.

horses brought about by the war in South Africa, and the general business revival all over the world, have had the effect of pressing into service almost every marketable horse in America, and, in view of the fact, that we are now entering the period during which the world must draw upon the colt crop of the years of least production, it requires very little foresight to predict a material rise in the value of horses, increasing year by year for the next three or four years. How soon the present artificial values are to be raised to their proper standard remains entirely in the hands of the producers. As long as they are satisfied to sell at low prices, no doubt the buyers will place no obstacles in the way. Judging by old country market reports and advice, horses of the requisite quality are as expensive as ever they were and the situation amply warrants our breeders to expect a fair price for their good ones.

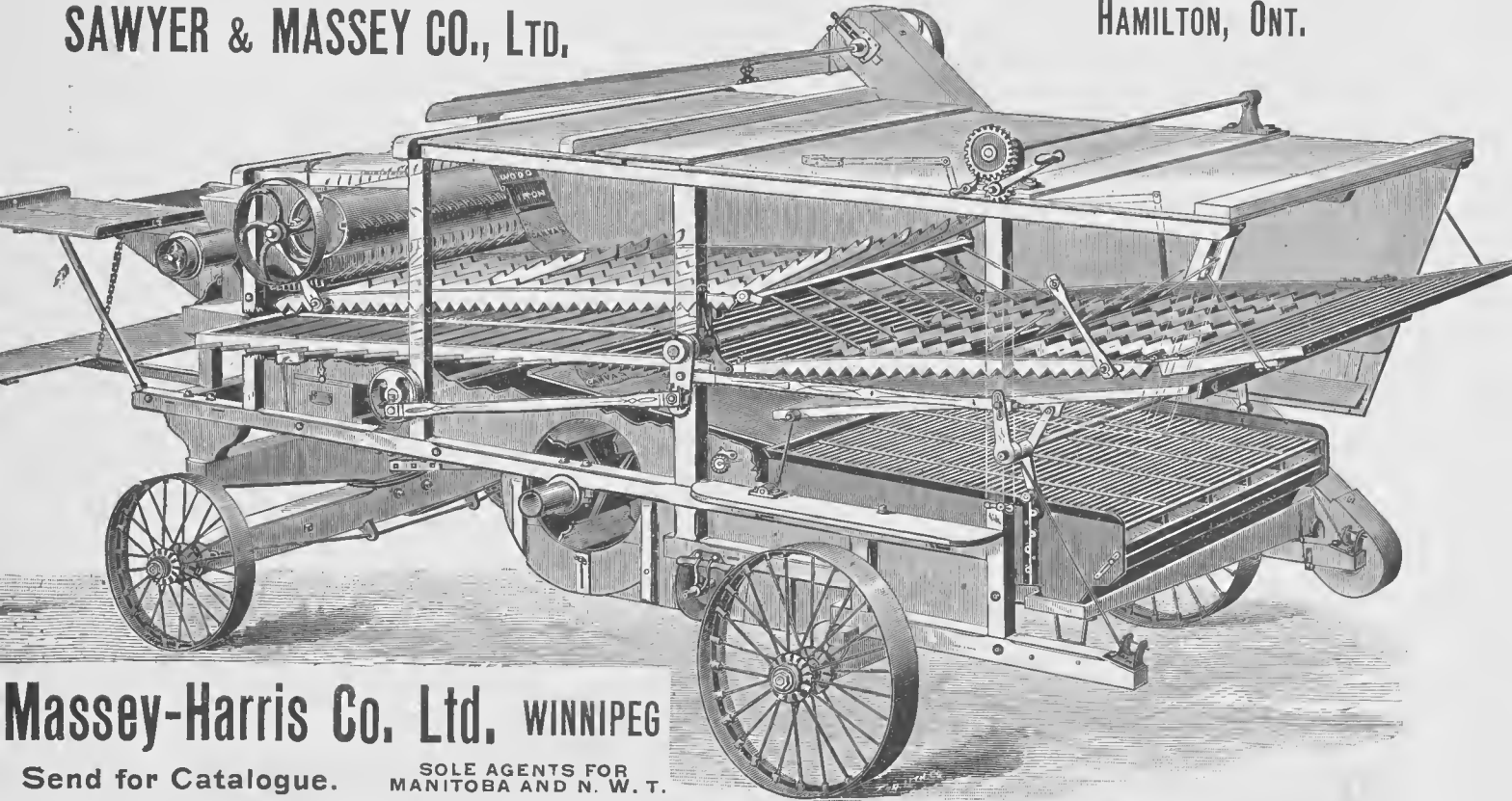
There can be no reasonable doubt, that if there is any one branch of farming or stock raising for which certain portions of the Territories are eminently adapted, it is the raising of horses. In fact, large tracts

# Peerless Improved 1900

Manufactured by

**SAWYER & MASSEY CO., LTD.**

**HAMILTON, ONT.**



**Massey-Harris Co. Ltd. WINNIPEG**

Send for Catalogue.

SOLE AGENTS FOR  
MANITOBA AND N. W. T.



## LISTER'S ALEXANDRA AND MELOTTE Cream Separators.

OUR sales this year of The ALEXANDRA exceed that of any former year, which is the best answer to the numerous falsehoods industriously circulated by interested agents of other separators, who cannot hold their ground in fair competition. The following is from the Owen Sound Advertiser, Friday, 18th May, 1900 :

“For a full account of the test recently held at McQuaker's Dairy, the public are respectfully directed to the published reports. These will show that

## THE MELOTTE

came out victorious, showing only one hundredth of one per cent. of fat in the skim milk, as against one fiftieth of one per cent. (just double) in the case of The Alpha Baby. No test was made of power or it would have been seen that The “MELOTTE” is easily first in this respect, in fact The “MELOTTE” turns one third easier than any other separator.”

**R. A. LISTER & CO., Ltd., 232 King St., Winnipeg.**



of country are hardly adapted for anything else owing to scarcity of water to such an extent as to render cattle ranging unprofitable. Land and fencing material are reasonable in price, the climate everything to be desired and feed plentiful. Horses will, after the first year, shift for themselves winter and summer and do well here, providing the range is not overstocked and that they are not interfered with. The climate of the southerly and westerly portions of the Territories, where horse breeding operations are at present carried on in a more extensive manner, is somewhat arid in character and it is a well-known fact that aridity is distinctly favorable to the development of the horse. One has only to refer to the marvellous endurance and quality of the Arab and Spanish breeds of horses, which are practically desert reared.

That it would be a matter of great difficulty for other countries to compete with the Territories in the cost of producing horse flesh will be evident from the following figures. Calculating oats as being worth 20 cents per bushel and hay \$6 per ton, and making no charge for labor or service fees, we find that the cost of raising a horse to the age of three in Ontario is \$54.50, Manitoba \$44, and the Northwest Territories \$12. Including labor and service fees, the cost in Great Britain is at

Territories, by using heavy draught sires on medium sized mares.

Unfortunately a large number of the native and imported mares in the Territories are of a class too light to be successfully crossed with heavy draught blood, and the market for light horses, of the class that has hitherto been produced, is, owing to low prices and the overpowering and undesirable native element, absolutely demoralized. The only market available for light horses is practically the European and it is somewhat humiliating to have to admit that the bulk of our home-bred light horses possess neither the requisite quality nor size to successfully stand the cost of transportation to European points, even with heavy odds in our favor in the way of cheap production. Consequently an export trade of any dimensions has not yet developed.

We see on all sides evidences of prosperity, and satisfactory prices for horses of nearly all classes are paid in the old country and to the south of the line. At the same time there is absolutely no home cash market existing in this country where breeders can at any time dispose of surplus stock. The horse business consequently suffers from an element of instability not present in other live stock operations, where stock of all ages command a ready cash price. Two important rea-

and the presence of a brand "gives him away" at once.

In spite of the fact that the agricultural press and public officials have for years urged the reduction of individual breeding herds to reasonable limits so as to admit of the proper feeding, sheltering and handling of the colts during the first winter of their lives and their careful breaking and fitting before attempting to sell, very little improvement is noticeable. Until more rational methods are adopted in raising and handling horses, organization of breeders, will, I fear, be of little avail.

That lack of organization is largely responsible for illegitimate fluctuations in the local market, and the fact of horses of any age and class not commanding some sort of a cash value, is undoubtedly true. Eastern buyers have found that the cost of purchasing in the Territories is wholly impracticable from a business point of view. Hundreds of miles have to be covered in gathering together a fairly large shipment and horses fit for immediate shipment and use are few and far between. On the other hand, a buyer can go to centres like Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo or Chicago and buy thousands of horses without travelling a mile. It occurs to me that a Horse Breeders' Association for the Northwest Territories is badly needed.



Buildings on the Ranch of C. W. Peterson, (Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, N.W.T.) Calgary, Alta.

least \$150. The cost of transportation from the Territories to Great Britain, including insurance, is \$50, leaving a margin against the breeder there of about \$80, the cost of transportation to Ontario is \$15, leaving a margin in our favor of \$27.50, and the cost of transportation to Manitoba is about \$10, \$22 in favor of our breeders. It will readily be seen that even in the face of a somewhat high cost of transportation, other things being equal, no country can reasonably hope to compete with the Territories in this branch of live stock raising, and it is, therefore, morally certain that the raising of horses is destined to become a leading industry before long.

Very excellent markets exist for the right class of horses. A large trade has been done with the mining districts of the Kootenay in heavy work horses. Horses hardly heavy enough for the Kootenay trade have been shipped to the wheat growing districts of Eastern Assiniboia and the province of Manitoba. This is a market capable of considerable development. Even in spite of the large cost of raising horses in Ontario, as compared with the Territories, and in the face of heavy transportation rates, Ontario dealers are exporting annually several thousand horses to Manitoba and Eastern Assiniboia, which are sold there at satisfactory prices. This is precisely the class of horses which can be most easily raised in the

sons for this state of affairs are, undoubtedly, first, wrong methods in raising and handling our horses, and, secondly, lack of the necessary organization.

Our horse breeders have not yet learned the lesson that the raising of horses is not a business which readily lends itself to prosecution in a wholesale way. The raising of 40 or 50 head of cattle or 500 or 1,000 more or less makes no difference whatever on the ordinary ranch devoted to that business. Not so with horses, however. The latter are essentially animals requiring individual attention. A raw horse, neither broken nor handled, no matter how attractive an individual he may be, is not a marketable commodity; buyers from the eastern provinces or the old country do not want him at any price.

Another source of disappointment is the brand. In Great Britain the presence of a brand upon a horse is well understood to be a certificate of uncertainty of temper and general "cussedness." It is also an unsightly blemish and precludes the possibility of getting a high price for the horse, no matter how much his quality and value would entitle him thereto. On the continent of Europe public sentiment is very much adverse to the importation of "American" horses, which, of course, includes Canadian bred animals. The only hope a dealer has of making profitable sales is to hide the identity of the horse

Such an association might bring the breeders together and make all arrangements for annual sales at central points, to which members could consign horses. It well advertised, these sales would undoubtedly be attended by buyers from all over the country, and would soon be well patronized, provided the breeders of the Territories would be prepared to give such a venture a liberal support until firmly established.

The *Rolla Star* says there is a bad attack of blackleg among a large band of cattle there, which is attributed to the fact that some cattle died there two years ago, apparently of the same trouble, and their carcasses were left unburied. The worst of the outbreak is at Island Lake, south of the eastern end of Turtle Mountain. Several cattle have died, but the rest are inoculated. It is hoped the trouble will not cross the line into the Killarney district.

Man's "science" may be quite irreconcilable with man's "theology," but God's "Word" and God's "work" can never contradict each other.

A big bank account will not make a man. Give your boy the same chance that you have had. Throw him overboard.—Rev. Frank De Wit Talmage, Presbyterian, Chicago.

### Canadian Order of Foresters.

For 21 years this society has been doing business, and each year it has been growing in strength and influence.

In November, 1885, the insurance premiums payable by the members were put upon a sliding scale, and since that time the surplus in the insurance fund has been rapidly increasing, and on the 1st of June it was over \$890,000, all of which is invested in gilt-edged securities in the Dominion of Canada, to which the operations of the society are confined. The membership is upward of 36,000, distributed in every province of the Dominion, and is growing unprecedentedly. The following table, which gives the standing of the order since its organization in 1879, will show how it has prospered :—

Year ending May 31st.	Membership.	Claims Paid.	Increase in Reserve.	Total Reserve.
1880	850	\$ 5,838 50	\$ 888 50	\$ 888 50
1881	1,710	5,000 00	2,158 50	3,047 00
1882	2,110	11,000 00	604 50	3,651 50
1883	2,900	15,000 00	563 78	4,215 28
1884	3,500	11,000 00	2,737 50	6,952 78
1885	4,305	23,000 00	31 66	6,984 44
1886	5,131	23,000 00	9,539 82	16,524 25
1887	5,738	28,000 00	14,786 34	31,310 59
1888	7,261	30,000 00	25,501 66	56,812 25
1889	8,625	41,000 00	23,473 16	80,285 41
1890	10,282	51,800 00	27,728 49	108,014 10
1891	12,514	60,200 00	36,219 65	144,233 65
1892	14,208	69,000 00	46,974 78	191,208 43
1893	16,295	74,059 83	61,576 04	252,784 47
1894	18,641	88,000 00	70,463 09	323,247 56
1895	20,791	105,647 10	70,217 02	393,464 58
1896	22,651	104,647 10	82,976 73	476,441 31
*1896	21,092	69,156 15	48,658 12	525,179 43
1897	27,105	152,352 53	67,587 08	592,766 51
1898	30,759	143,937 06	108,407 24	701,173 75
1899	35,657	158,035 81	136,087 91	837,261 66

\*Balance, 1896, 7 months.

The society issues insurance policies for \$500, \$1,000, \$1,500 and \$2,000, at the following rates, the fees being paid monthly in advance :—

	On \$500	On \$1000	On \$1500	On \$2000
Between the age of				
18 to 25 .. .. .	.35c	60c	90c	\$1.20
25 to 30 .. .. .	.40c	65c	98c	1.30
30 to 35 .. .. .	.45c	70c	\$1.05	1.40
35 to 40 .. .. .	.50c	85c	1.28	1.70
40 to 45 .. .. .	.55c	\$1.00	1.50	2.00

Not a dollar of the money collected for the insurance fund is or has been used for the expenses of management. Over two million dollars have been paid to members and their dependents since the organization of the society.

The Sick and Funeral Benefit Branch is a very popular department, and upwards of 19,000 of the members of the society are participating in this feature of the order. The benefits are \$3 per week for the first two weeks of illness, and \$5 per week for the succeeding ten weeks, altogether \$56 during any year, besides a funeral benefit of \$30. The fees, payable monthly in advance, are as follows:—

Between 18 and 25 years .. .. .	.25 cents
" 25 and 30 years .. .. .	.30 cents
" 30 and 35 years .. .. .	.35 cents
" 35 and 40 years .. .. .	.40 cents
" 40 and 45 years .. .. .	.45 cents

During the year 1899 over \$57,000 was paid out in sick and funeral benefits, and \$158,000 in death benefits. All physically and morally qualified males between 18 and 45 years of age, who are not debarred on account of their occupation, are accepted for membership.

For further particulars enquire of any of the officers and members of the Order, or address

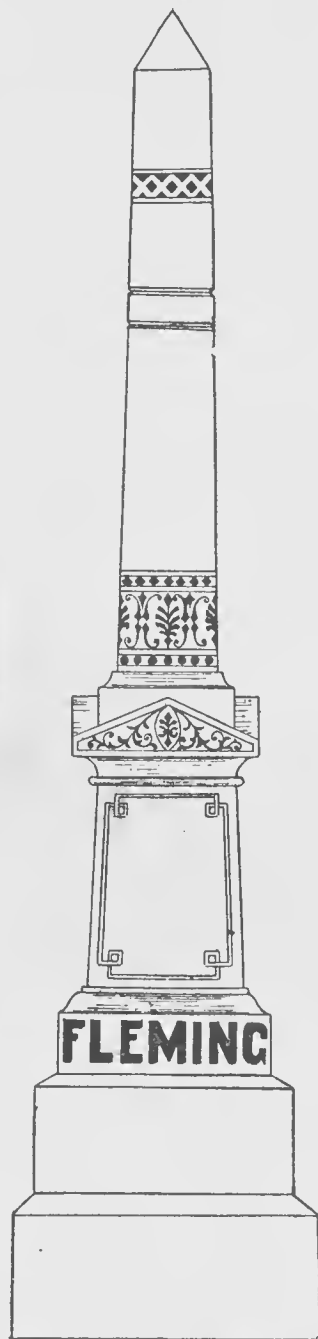
R. ELLIOTT, H.C.R., Ingersoll, Ont.;  
THOS. WHITE, High Sec., Brantford, Ont.;  
ERNST GARTUNG, S.O., Brantford, Ont.;  
A. P. VAN SOMEREN, D. H. C. R., Souris, Manitoba.  
D. E. McKINNON, District High Secretary, Winnipeg.

## SOMERVILLE STEAM MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS.

Somerville & Co.,  
Proprietors.

Between 14th and 15th Streets, Rosser Ave.,

### BRANDON.



Manitoba,  
New  
Brunswick,  
Swede,  
Barre,  
Quincy,  
Scotch  
and other  
GRANITES.

*Monumental Work a Specialty.*

The best  
Grades of  
Florence,  
Blue,  
White,  
Rubio,  
Brocadillo,  
and Italian  
MARBLE.

When in the city give us a call and inspect our UP-TO-DATE MACHINERY, which enables us to fill orders with dispatch at a lower price than you would pay elsewhere for an inferior article.

Estimates given on Every Description of  
Monument, Headstone or Fence.

It will pay you to get our prices or deal with our travellers.

W. C. Stewart.

A. W. Thomson.

Wm. Somerville.

M. Cook.

This Monument, 27 feet 8 inches in height, manufactured of Manitoba Granite, was erected by us in Brandon Cemetery during 1899.

## THE NORTH-WEST FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF MANITOBA.

HEAD OFFICE : 371 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

COLIN INKSTER, PRESIDENT.

W. R. DICK, VICE-PRESIDENT.

G. O. WOODMAN, MANAGER.

ALL CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED.

AGENTS WANTED.



**SILK** We've purchased all the remnants from the largest Silk House in Canada, and are mailing them in packages each containing about 100 pieces of finest silk, in newest patterns and brilliant colors, enough to cover over 300 square inches. Nothing like them for fancy work. One package by mail, 15 cents or 2 for 25c. silver. Johnston & McFarlane, 110 Yonge St., Toronto.

### EXTRACT FROM A RECENT LETTER

November 30, 1899.  
Accept my thanks for the fine instrument you have sent me, and you may be sure that if I can do anything to recommend your house I will do my best. Goods perfect and up-to-date.

Yours truly

Be treated likewise at

Turner's Music House, Portage Ave, Winnipeg.

## Among the Breeders.

H. L. McDiarmid, Headingly, has just sold to J. T. Thomas, Portage la Prairie, the Shorthorn bull calf, Lord Buckingham, by Earl Buckingham. We understand the price paid was \$150.

Joseph Lawrence & Sons, Restronguet Stock Farm, Clearwater, write us that the stock he is now offering for sale must be sold as he is short of winter room. He says they will be sold on terms to suit the purchasers and that all breeding stock will be kept on the farm, if desired, until fall, so as to be bred.

Our representative looked in on G. H. Grundy, the noted Plymouth Rock breeder at Virden. He is well satisfied with this year's hatch, most of which has been made by an incubator, with which he has had better success than with the old "hiddy." He is a poultry enthusiast and expects to show at Winnipeg.

It was our pleasure to inspect the yearling Holstein bull recently bought by J. Herriott, Souris, from A. D. Foster, Holloway, Ont. The bull is nearly all white on body, is very straight backed, clear skinned and looks like a good dairy bull. His grandmother is said to have a butter record of 32½ lbs. in seven days.

When looking over a lot of imported cattle in the stock yards the other day our reporter found Messrs. Johnston & Ross, of Winchester, Ont., with nearly 200 young females for the west, mostly Ayrshire grades, the rest being Holstein, and a sprinkling of Jerseys. All of them were of pronounced dairy type and if bred to best bulls may throw very useful calves. If taken up where creameries are at work this should prove a very useful lot.

John Turner, of Carroll, has this season added a new yearling bull to his Polled Angus herd. The new bull was purchased from J. D. McGregor, Brandon, and is named Prince Tom. He is a very low-set animal with a thrifty look and a splendidly feeling hide. A yearling bull was recently disposed of to go to Wm. Henderson, Morden. In the way of crop Mr. Turner and his sons have this year 525 acres under wheat, besides one or two hundred acres in other grains.

Wm. A. McLeod, of Westbourne, is one of the farmers in a good grazing district who has, during the past few years been quietly working into a few head of Shorthorns. One of our staff was shown some of the stock recently. The herd bull, Glamis, was bred by R. K. Mowbray, of Kinsale, Ont., and was sired by Clan Campbell (imp.). The female stock was bought from Walter Lynch, starting with four cows three years ago, and increasing until the herd now numbers ten head.

In a recent trip north from Oak Lake we noted a few good things, of which we mention the following: Thos. Jasper, Bradwardine, has a nice little bunch of Leicesters and Oxford Downs, a few of which he will most likely show at Winnipeg. H. R. Tolton, a large-framed 5-year-old Shorthorn cow with plenty of quality; Morinda, another good 4-year-old, has already dropped three heifer calves; Princess of Verity, a 2-year-old, is exceptionally good for her age; a pair of sappy thick yearling heifers. He has lately brought in a young bull bred by his father, Jas. Tolton, Walkerton, Ont. This is only a small herd in number, but the quality is choice and will yet be heard of.

Jas. Glennie, Longburn, Man., writes us that he has just received from M. H. Gardner, Darien, Wis., the 9-months-old bull calf, Chief Mercedes DeKol, to head his Holstein herd. He is particularly well pleased with the calf—thinks he is the finest calf for his age that he ever saw. His sire is DeKol 2nd's Paul DeKol 2nd, the richest official test bred bull in America and a fine individual, whose dam is May Hartog of Brookside, with an official record of 23½ lbs. of butter in a week, and an average test of 4.2 per cent. of butter fat. He is a grandson of the famous cow DeKol 2nd, with an unofficial record of 33 lbs. of butter a week. He is also a grandson of Pauline Paul, the greatest of the many famous Holstein-Friesian cows. The dam of Chief Mercedes DeKol is Daisy A. Mercedes 2nd, a noted show ring cow with a record of 15,540 lbs. of milk in a year. Mr. Gardner's herd averaged over 10,000 lbs. of milk for every cow and heifer in it last year, with an average test of 3.6 per cent. of butter fat. With such cows as Daisy Teake's Queen and four of her daughters in the herd, two of them with granddaughters coming on, Mr. Glennie thinks he should soon have something very superior in the way of highly bred butter cows. Recently C. A. Murray, Dairy Superintendent, tested five of his cows. Daisy Teake's Queen would have done a little better if the weather had not suddenly turned cold and caused her to drop live pounds in her milk yield. Had she not dropped this she would have made over 3 lbs. of butter a day, or 21 a week. The test was for one day and the results are as follows:—Daisy Teake's Queen, 9 years 7 months old, milking 40 days, gave 70½ lbs. milk, testing 3.3 per cent. of but-

ter fat, making 2,907 lbs. of butter. Flossie Teake, 3 years 9 months, milking 105 days, gave 32 lbs. of milk, testing 3 per cent. fat, making 1,195 lbs. butter. Sadie Teake, 9 years 7 mos. old, milking 90 days, gave 41½ lbs., testing 3.1 per cent. fat, making 1,585 lbs. of butter. Rose Teake, 7 years 1 month, milking 358 days, gave 28½ lbs. milk, testing 3.3 per cent. fat, making 1,166 lbs. butter. Nellie Treherne, 8 years 3 months, milking 175 days, gave 32 lbs. milk, testing 3.3 per cent. fat, making 1,321 lbs. butter. The butter in every case is figured on the basis of 80 per cent. butter fat, the basis used in estimating the butter in the World's Fair test. During the last week of May Daisy Teake's Queen gave 511 lbs. of milk and the first week in June 530. It will thus be seen that she was giving more right along than she did the day of the test.

W. V. Edwards, Souris, has been adding to his Jersey herd by purchasing a 9-months-old bull calf from B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont. The young bull Artisan of Brampton, is by Brampton Monarch, imported in dam from Jersey Island. This cow won the sweepstakes at Toronto, and the dam of Mr. Edwards' young bull was Jetsam of Brampton, a winner of 1st place in her class at Toronto, and sired by Jetsam (imp.). The breeding, therefore, of the young bull is of the very best, and as he combines this with decided dairy type, he should be something good. The 4-year-old bull, Dean of Hixfield, is looking well. We find among the females a lot of very fine cows. Yankee Rosebud, first at Winnipeg last year as cow in milk, is doing a good season's work again this year. Baby Malone and Dutch Malone, are also both splendid cows and show large milking powers. A 2-year-old heifer, Elsie Malone, has a splendid udder for a cow of her age and will be a fine beast. One cow, Tip Malone, had been sold recently to C. F. Kriger, of Alameda. The show ring achievements of this herd each year proves the care with which Mr. Edwards makes his selections. Arrangements were being made to put up a new barn with stone foundation.

J. H. Kinnear, of Souris, is a Shorthorn breeder who, while not claiming many years in the business, has got together a bunch of about 25 or 30 head of pure breeds which does credit to his judgment and ability as a stockman. The two latest herd bulls, Golden Royal and Royal Champion, have each been fine animals and have done good service in the herd. The last named, a large, good 2-year-old, has recently been sold to go to E. Dunn, of Battleford. His place has been taken by Baron's Pride, the imported roan 2-year-old, recently bought from Thos. Speers, and which lead the ring at Winnipeg last year as a yearling. He is a young bull of more than usual promise. He was bred by G. Shepherd, Shetbin, Tarves, Scotland, and boasts a pedigree running up into the purple, being by Prince of Fashion, whose stock took 1st and 2nd prizes at the Royal Northern Show in 1896 and 1st at the Perth Highland Society's show the same year. He is related to some of the best families in Scotland. But his value is no less in individual merit than on paper, as he is a thick, growthy bull, smooth throughout, good width over shoulder, good underline and back and very well filled hind quarter, with meat right down. He is a good handler and a hearty, active fellow. The young Golden Royal yearling bulls which have been sold from the herd this spring are, we believe, all good ones. One which was left is a red with a very level back, a good handler and with a splendid hind end. Among the females, Kathleen, 4-years-old, is probably the best. She has size, squareness and style. Rose of Dunmore, another fine 4-year-old, by Royal Don and bred by T. Speers, is a finely fleshed cow with roan heifer calf at foot. Four 2-year-old heifers, Lady Rose, Hope, Countess and May Beauty 2nd, are a very nice lot and will make a valuable adjunct to the breeding stock. The bunch of seven calves which were running in the field are a good lot of youngsters. With good stabling and pasture privileges and himself and son each with an eye for "a good one" in Shorthorns, we look to see this herd keep up to a high standard. Mrs. Kinnear has in a small way been keeping bees for the past two or three years and has found the work in connection therewith a satisfaction both in pleasure and profit.

D. F. Preston, of Glen Ewen, Assa., has for a few years past been a visitor to the leading fairs with his Leicester sheep, but outside of this he has been doing business in a very quiet way. Lately one of our staff took a run out to see his place, about two miles south of Glen Ewen, on the Estevan branch of the C. P. R. The farm buildings nestle alongside the belt of trees which lines the Souris river, and the farm takes in some of the rich bottom lands of the valley. But of the Leicesters? The flock runs up pretty close to the half hundred mark and is this year in very good shape. The number last year at Winnipeg was not large, but among the prizes taken were 2nd for aged ram and 1st and 2nd for ram lambs and 1st and 2nd for ewe lambs. The two ram lambs mentioned have come on to be large, well-made shearlings, with good fleeces, heavy breasted and wide backs. They took our fancy even more than the aged

ram, which is rather a good sheep. The breeding ewes are a good-sized, well-made lot, showing good breeding and are nursing a crop of thrifty lambs. Twelve ewes are this year raising 19 lambs. The female stock is being increased by ten shearling ewes, and as Mr. Preston has confidence in the future of the sheep business in general, and of his favorite breed of long-wools in particular, he is enlarging the flock.

Among the men who are making their how to the Manitoba public as breeders of pure-bred stock is W. N. Crowell, of Napinka. A visit to his farm, two or three miles south-east of the town, showed us the result of a number of years of careful work. The grounds have been set out years ago with a lot of maples and poplars, and the value in attractiveness and shelter is only increased by the level, broad nature of the surrounding country. His Shorthorn females were away to pasture and were not seen, but the old stock bull is a large, good-handling fellow which has sired some pretty good stock. He is four years old, and as he has been in the herd long enough the owner expects to soon let him go. The Berkshires have been headed by Napinka Bill, bred by Ross, of Melita, sired by an Arkell bred hog. Four or five brood sows are motherly looking ones and three young litters of pigs which were running at pasture included a lot of pigs of good length and splendid growth. One of the young pigs of last year dressed 200 lbs. of pork at eight months. Some new breeding stock has recently been bought from J. A. McGill, of Neepawa, and Mr. Crowell expects to erect a suitable piggery and to go largely into hogs. He has this year also a pure-bred Clyde filly, which should turn out all right. Last year the summer fallow was sown with half a bushel of oats and barley and pastured. This year this land is raising a good crop of wheat, while other fallows alongside on similar land are blown very badly.

The Poplar Grove herd of Herefords owned by J. E. Marples, Deleau, stands now as not only the largest herd of white faces in Western Canada, but as one of the largest herds of pedigreed cattle of any breed, now numbering in the neighborhood of 100 head. One of our staff had the pleasure recently of spending a short time at this farm and of looking over the stock. Believing that "the bull is half the herd," Mr. Marples is careful to keep something about as good as he can get in the way of males. The 4-year-old bull, Spotless of Ingleside, bred by D. Smith, of Compton, Que., is pretty well known, having for the past two years been the sweepstakes Hereford bull at Winnipeg. He has kept on doing well since last year. During the past year a second herd bull has been secured from the same breeder. This one, Rex of Ingleside, is a little over a year and a half old and is sired by the eastern sweepstakes bull, Sir Horace, by the noted American bull, Corrector. The young chap is a worthy beast, with a head of the most fashionable type. He is well-lined on both top and bottom, and particularly good when viewed from behind. We also saw some half-dozen young bulls from six to nine months old running in a loose pen. They were an even lot, with very good individuals among them. The calves are a fine bunch throughout and cast a good deal of credit upon Spotless as a sire. One heifer, Gipsy Maid, is one of the best heifer calves that ever was on the farm, and will be in the bunch which will go to the fairs this year. She is a large and very straight calf, well rounded and set up, is in fine condition to make a good growth. It was a pleasure to see the cow herd come in from the fields. They kept filing in through one of the avenues which cut through the poplar grove surrounding the buildings until by the time the half hundred cows and heifers had arrived even the least enthusiastic could not but admire the wealth of breeding stock which the herd includes. The large purchase of Sharman stock a year ago, when added to the former bunch, has certainly given to Mr. Marples a very strong herd of cows. Among the best of them we might mention Julia of Ridgewood, a beautiful cow with exceptional width on back and a nicely set head; Constance of Breezelawn, a very trim, nicely-skinned animal of good quality; Duchess of Poplar Grove, a low-set 3-year-old, very true to type, although not quite so large as some of the others. Isabella, another 3-year-old, very growthy and good enough to win 1st place last year at Winnipeg; Countess of Poplar Grove, a 2-year-old of splendid build; Spot of Poplar Grove, an extra thick yearling, thick through the heart and winner of 1st place as heifer calf at Winnipeg last year; also Prairie Queen, a larger and growthier one, which beat the last named at Brandon in the same class. Since our last visit at Poplar Grove, Mr. Marples has enlarged his cattle stables, having added an addition 50x26 feet, with a root cellar below made to hold 1,000 bushels of roots. The stables are commodious, handy and well-lighted, and are faced on either side by a large tree-sheltered yard. The cattle are turned out of doors a good deal on fine days in winter. The idea of having two yards, one for the older and stronger stock and one for the younger ones is rather a good one.

## Among the Breeders.

John Galbraith, Brandon, reports a very successful season with his Clydesdale stallion, Billy Brown. This fine horse was bred by McBeth, of Oak Lake, and purchased by Mr. Galbraith last year.

J. G. Barron, Carberry, has shipped to J. H. Walker, Macgregor, the 10 months old bull calf, Master Ingram, by Stanley 6th. This is a low set thick fleshed calf that should give a good account of himself.

J. B. Jickling, Carman, reports that one of his Yorkshire sows, Carman Beauty, has had a litter of 18 pigs, and is raising 11 of the number. Her dam once gave him 47 pigs in three litters inside twelve months and raised 30 of them.

Alex. McNaughton, Roland, Man., who bred Master Butterfly, the first prize bull calf of calendar year at Winnipeg last year, and now owned by John Logan, Murchison, recently showed us another stylishly put up January calf which is a full brother and is thought to be as good an animal as the one a year older.

W. L. Trann, Crystal City, Man., writes:—"Among recent sales from the Boundary Herd of Poland Chinas are the following: One boar each to J. H. Wilson, Joslyn, N.D.; Victor D. Frazer, Beulah; J. A. Klassen, Plum Coulee; Eli Seymour, Manitou, and J. J. Moir, Glendinning; a sow to J. F. Clements, Glendinning; a pair to Jas. Cuthbert, Pilot Mound, and a bred sow each to E. Mobery, Leduc, Alta.; R. T. Robertson, Pilot Mound; A. Jonson, Calmar, Alta.; and Jas. Tarris, Crystal City.

A short call at the farm of R. White, Wakopa, showed us that the stock is looking better this season than we have ever seen them before. The 4-year-old bull, Crimson Chief, bred by H. O. Ayearst, Middlechurch, has proven a superior stock bull, but will likely soon have to be turned over, as he has about run the term of his usefulness in one herd. A bunch of yearling heifers which we saw are about as prime a lot as one sees, and good enough to compare very well with some of the stock which comes forward in more prominent herds. The calves, too, both sexes, were looking and doing well. One young bull which we admired, is an extra thick blocky fellow. As Mr. White was ill, we were shown over the farm by his nephew.

The ranch of K. McIvor, eight miles S.E. of Virden, carries a lot of capital registered and graded Shorthorns. There are about 60 head in the bunch, about half pure bred, the rest extra well graded. The same well known stock bull, Sir Victor, is being used this year and many of the females are large and roomy. Lady Margaret, a 2-year-old roan, was 1st at Virden last year. Pride of Roselea and Lady Victoria are also notable heifers. The gradually growing superiority of the young stock on this ranch is very manifest and we might specify several, both male and female, that are bound to be heard of later in the show ring. Mr. McIvor finds a ready market on the western ranches, as the dams are of the right sort and their stock prove excellent sires on the range.

A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa., reports:—"Since last writing you I have sold a pair of Yorkshires each to John Kivell and William Law. On May 2nd one of my Holstein heifers dropped her first calf at three days under two years old. Just eight days after calving I weighed her milk for a week. One day she made 33 lbs. and for the week 225 lbs. I tested one night's milk and it showed 3.02 per cent. of butter fat, or about 8½ lbs. of butter for one week. This heifer is a granddaughter of Jewel 2nd, one of the great show cows of the western states, with a record of 28 lbs. of butter in a week. My heifer was not fed to see what she would do, but ran with the herd on the prairie. I expect to attend Winnipeg Exhibition again this year with a good string of animals."

Ed. T. Petar, north-east of Souris, whose herd of Ayrshires was represented last year at Winnipeg, has recently purchased a bunch of Hereford females from Wm. Sharman and a yearling bull from Smith's Ingleside herd at Compton, Que. The young bull, Sir Ingleside 2nd, of the Corrector strain, is a very low-down beast, short in the legs and thick set. He has good length and depth of body. Gem 30th, a wide cow, has a good deal of size, considerable style, and is raising a good bull calf. Probably worthy of notice is Alpha, a 14-year-old cow, brought from Ontario in the foundation stock of J. Sharman, of Toddburn. She has evidently been a pretty good cow in her day, and is even this year raising a young calf. Lucy and Lucy May, mother and daughter, are cows of low set, thick style. The Ayrshire cows were bought from Prairie Home, largely drained from the eastern herds. There are about eight cows, including some of splendid color. Stately Twin is one of the best in a business way, being a splendid milker, and having been a prize-taker in Winnipeg. The cows generally show very fair conformation to the proper type, and with care-

ful mating should produce good young stock. Lady Minto, a yearling heifer, 1st at Winnipeg last year, is a particularly nice one, with good thickness through heart, well sprung, long rib and smoothness throughout. Silver Prince, the Ayrshire herd bull, is from the herd of Steel Bros. Prince Charlie, a 7-months-old bull, is by W. Hardy's new bull, late of the Ballantyne herd. Nancy Bell, a young heifer calf by Silver Prince, is an especially sweet one and the pride of the owner. The two herds now number 15 or 20 head each.

D. Hysop & Son, Killarney, write reporting sales as follows:—"To Joseph McNee, Swift Current, a splendid young bull of the Matchless family; to Wm. Phillips, Red Deer, a good young bull of the famous Abbotsburn tribe. Berkshires to the following: Geo. Smiley, Lander, a very fine boar; sows to T. Lidster, Birtle; A. Shaver, H. Hysop and L. Smith, all of Killarney. Our stock is all in Al shape, all breeding regularly and well. I believe we have as good a stock bull as is in Manitoba to-day. His stock all come well, just as Shorthorns should. We may show our Cotswolds at Winnipeg this year." One of our staff was at this farm recently and had a chance of seeing the stock. The Shorthorns are in nice shape. The 4-year-old bull, Royal Hope, which is at the head of the herd, was the stock bull for three years for J. G. Washington, of Ninga, and has been at the Landzer Farm for ten months past. He is a symmetrically made and noble beast and leaves good stock. A neat square cow, secured from J. E. Smith's herd, has a strong backed and lusty bull calf which promises well. Two or three of the good young cows were bred by W. D. Flatt, including a 2-year-old which was very well grown with grand head and width all through. A roan yearling heifer out of Washington's big cow, Butterfly, is a promising beast for the female side of the herd.

Some few miles north of Holmfild, along the rather picturesque valley which extends from Pelican Lake to Rock Lake, and which contains in the interval the minor lakes, Lorne and Louise, the farm buildings of R. McLennan, of Moropano, are to be found. Our recent visit there showed that Mr. McLennan is carefully maintaining the high standard of his herd of Shorthorns. The imported 2-year-old bull, Sir Colin Campbell, had grown and set out in a way which was very pleasing to us. This bull was as a yearling one of the mossiest hidden youngsters which we have ever laid hands upon, and he has lost none of his fine touch since going to the Lakeside farm. He is particularly stylish about the head, which is set off with a pair of model horns. He carries himself nicely and has retained all of his evenness of form. The owner, we think, has made a good selection, and eight of his calves which we saw seem to set him forward as a sire which will do excellent work in Mr. McLennan's herd. The females were all looking well. One aged cow, Maid of Lakeside, by Count of the Empire, an imported Cruickshank bull, is one of the very finest Shorthorn milkers of her breeding we have seen. We were informed that she had given about 55 lbs. of milk daily. She shows a splendid udder and a frame wide enough to carry a great deal of beef. Cleora 2nd of Lakeside is a very neat square cow with a frame very evenly overlaid with a good covering of beef. Cleora 5th, a 5-year-old cow, is a picture in many ways of her grandmother, Cleora (imp.) and has a fine 2-year-old heifer in the herd, which will be larger than herself. Glengarry Maid, an aged cow which is the only one left of five or six registered cattle brought from Ontario 11 years ago, is still a fairly fresh looking cow, and has raised a good bull within the past year, and is again in calf. She was still milking, although she had calved ten months prior. Clementina 2nd, one of the largest of the cows, a good milker and a deep square bodied beast, had just given birth to a strong calf the day before our visit. A bunch of calves which we saw together, made up of six bulls and a heifer, were a growthy, stylish lot, pleasing to the eye. Some of the heifers in the herd also promised good things for the future. There is some good blood in the Cleora and Clementina families, which shows up well in this herd. Four of the cows now on the farm were raised by the owner out of Cleora (imp.) and Earl of Lancaster, a bull which left him some good stock.

The stock at the Forest Home Farm of Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, is looking well this season. One of our staff being at his place recently, was shown around. This herd now includes about 53 or 54 head of Shorthorns. The stock bull Robbie O'Day is well known to our readers. He has done well this year and is becoming a massive and stately animal, with a fine wide chest, a width which is carried right along, good thickness through heart, and a hind quarter which comes down very well in the twist. Some very nice stock were brought from Ontario in April, and have made a splendid addition to the herd. One September heifer, Ury 5th, by Knuckleduster (imp.) and out of Ury of Greenwood (imp.), was bred by Cargill, and is one of the finest young things one runs across in a long time. We understand her sire was

winner of first place in London last year over the Toronto winners. The calf is a good size for her age, is very mossy in the hide and is balanced all through. Another young animal selected from the Cargill herd is a young bull, Veracity, calved in quarantine, and which will likely be yet given a place at the head of the herd. The young bull would, we think, make a good show beast, if he is brought forward. He, too, is sired by Knuckleduster and out of Beauty 13th, a cow of the Augusta family, a family for which is claimed the distinction of having more prize-winners at Smithfield than has fallen to the lot of any other strain. A red September bull calf, which was the stall mate of the last named, and is Mr. Graham's own breeding, is an extra large one, and is a hard one to beat. The four heifers, Golden Bell, Necklace of Pomeroy, Eveline and Princess, which went to make up the first prize young herd shown in Winnipeg last year by Mr. Graham, have come on splendidly and have lost none of their niceness. The young stock all through by Robbie O'Day are choice looking ones, and speak well for his breeding. The large herd of breeding cows which were at pasture were only seen casually, but their high quality needs no recommendation from us. A band of five young bulls, recently imported from the east, and mostly about a year old, are a useful, well put up lot, which should make good sires in as many herds. Mr. Graham reports a very heavy demand for Yorkshires this spring and was largely sold out.

The Farmer is always pleased to welcome new breeders to the west. One of our staff called recently upon Paul Bros., Killarney, who have just put in one year on their farm east of the town. The Messrs. Paul are young men who have had something to do with Shorthorns at Yeovil, Ont., and have brought out three or four head of registered animals in order to work into some good stock here. One cow, Daisy Roan, is a large, squarely put up cow with a heavy brisket and splendid front. She was bred by Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood. A yearling heifer, Lady Jane, brought from A. Johnston's herd in dam, is a smooth, thick animal with the right kind of look about her, and which will probably do the owners good service. Two other cows of their own herd had also been brought west.

## A Breeder's Opinion.

In 13 years' use of Herbageum for our Ayrshire herd we have had continuous satisfaction. We find it a great safeguard against milk fever and consider it the finest known preparation for purifying the blood and putting and keeping the whole system in perfect working order, ensuring much better returns in milk while sustaining the animal in flesh. It is sometimes said that the quality of a cow's milk cannot be improved, that each has its own standard, which cannot be exceeded. This is true, both as regards quality and quantity but probably not over five per cent. of cows ordinarily come up to their natural standard, either as regards quality or quantity. This standard can and should be reached, and herein lies the use of Herbageum, in that it so generally increases milk and butter returns and improves the flavor thereof. The extra return from the food used equals a good profit over and above the cost of Herbageum. We are also breeders and exhibitors of about twenty varieties of land and water fowl, and we use Herbageum regularly for them. It gives improved color to the plumage and keeps them in general good health, and we are satisfied of its value and that there is profit in its use.—Wm. Stewart & Sons, Menie, Ont.

(Messrs. Stewart were winners of 1st prize on Ayrshire herd at World's Fair, Chicago, 1893, and are noted as prize-winners where ever they exhibit. At Toronto, 1899, they took first prize for best young Ayrshire herd under two years and progeny of one sire; first prize for best three-year-old cow; first for best two-year-old bull; besides five second prizes.)

Have used Herbageum regularly since last spring with seven horses, and find it perfectly satisfactory. We fed it regularly twice a day, and they have done more steady work this season than ever before, and never had them in such good working order.—S. Carveth, Souris, Man.





## Answers to Questions.

By an Experienced Veterinarian.

As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

### Injury to Leg.

Maple Jack, Lena, Man.: "A five-year-old cow has a small swelling on the outside of right hind leg about two inches across and about two inches below the joint. It appeared about six weeks ago and has not gone away, but seems to be getting larger. I opened it, but only a little blood came out. Now five or six others are coming higher up and growing larger all the time. Can you tell me the cause and what treatment would you advise?"

Answer.—The cow has most likely received a local injury from a bruise or bite of an insect. Rub in a little of the following ointment once a day: Iodine, two drachms; iodide of potassium, two drachms; lard, one ounce and a half.

### Poison Ivy.

F. G. W., Qu'Appelle: "A five-year-old cow has been milking 15 months. She is two months gone in calf, and has her teats covered with whitish blisters, which make her kick badly, never used to kick. Gave her one pound of Glauber salts, missed three days, gave another dose, but did not appear to do any good. What is wrong with her?"

Answer.—Your cow has probably come in contact with poison ivy (rhus toxicodendron) while walking through the scrub. All animals are not sensitive to this plant, but in those that are, the symptoms are like what you describe. The poison seems to affect the parts where the skin is thin, such as the udder and the muzzle, producing an eruption of watery blisters. Bathe the teats with a solution of baking soda and water and change the pasture.

### Swelling on Ox's Leg.

Subscriber, Swan River, Man.: "I have a 5-year-old team of oxen which have been worked since they were three years old. Soon after breaking them in I noticed on one of them a lump half-way from the knee to the hoof, on one of his front legs. It is under the skin a little to one side of the main cord and moves easily with the hand. This has never seemed to hurt him in any way, but it is getting larger, and is now about an inch across. The other ox also has a lump like this, about six inches directly in front of the left hind leg, on the flank, which came on about the same time, and is also getting larger. What are they and would you advise me to have them removed? If so, what would be the best way?"

Answer.—Swellings such as you describe are usually the result of an injury to the part. They usually consist of a thickening of the connective tissue beneath the skin, and this tissue becomes altered in character, being hard and fibrous

instead of soft and loose. A good sharp blister is a good remedy, but if you cannot spare them from work for the few days a blister would require, you might try the absorbent ointment prescribed in this issue for Maple Jack's cow.

### Effect of Inbreeding.

J. C., Carman, Man.: "I had three brood sows in pig this spring which had run out of doors all winter until within two weeks of time to pig, when they were enclosed. They were fed barley and were pretty fat. The sows had their pigs at about ten months old, having been allowed accidentally to get in pig to their sire. They were thrifty and weighed about 220 lbs. each. Two sows commenced to farrow at the same time. When partly through they were disturbed and both proceeded to kill all the pigs born. The rest of the pigs all came dead, and I lost all of both these litters and one sow. About a month later the third sow farrowed and all the young pigs were born dead but four, the sow also dying at the finish. All the young pigs seemed to be well developed and apparently should have been all right. What do you think was the cause of trouble? Would the inbreeding account for it?"

Answer.—Inbreeding might be the cause of the young pigs being born dead, but the irritation of the sows at the time of parturition was the reason for their killing the living ones. As for the sow which died after giving birth to her young, the cause is not apparent. Possibly she was so fat that fatty degeneration of the heart was present and it gave way under the excessive strain of parturition. Or perhaps some accidental rupture took place in the womb and internal bleeding caused her death. A post mortem examination would be the only way of deciding on the cause.

### Edema—Exostosis.

D. W. M., Reston, Man.: "1. Heavy mare, 9 years old, fed on wheat straw and chop last winter, used to swell up at the bag and from that along the belly when standing in stable; used to take sick at intervals three weeks apart. At these times appeared not to be able to make water. Gave a good deal of saltpetre and sulphur in feed, but with very little result. She appears in good health now and works well, but there is a lump on the cord that runs from the milk bag along the right side of belly about four inches from bag, when working it is about the size of a bean, when standing in stable over night will be about the size of a hen's egg. On Monday mornings it is as large as a man's fist. Would it be safe to breed her? she has not had a colt since she was four years old. 2. Heavy mare, 10 years old, struck her knee on manger a year ago last winter, which caused a large bony lump right on knee cap, it appears to be composed of the same material as a bone spavin, she is very lame. Can it be removed? If so, what would be the best blister? If not, what would be the best blister to stop the lameness?"

Answer.—1. Wheat straw and chop is a constipating diet and it is no wonder your mare used to take sick at intervals. When obliged to feed wheat straw you should give plenty of bran or some potatoes to keep the bowels in healthy condition. Feeding on wheat straw often causes impaction of the colon, or large intestine which is distended with a mass of indigestible matter. This heavy mass lies at one end against the bladder, giving a sense of fullness there shown by a frequent attempt to urinate, while but little water is passed. Instead of giving saltpetre you should have given a dose of aloes to empty the bowels, when the urinary symp-



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Rossendale, March 5, 1900.

Mr. S. S. Mayer.—Dear Sir, I got a chest of your medicine last winter of your agent, and after curing three horses with fever (and they were bad cases) and using your liniments to good advantage—in fact everything as represented—I invested in another box this fall, and would not be without them.

Yours truly, William Henry, Sec. 6-10-3.

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tems would have disappeared. You need not be afraid to breed her.

2. The enlargement of the knee will probably remain permanently, but there is a good chance of removing the lameness. Apply a blister of biniodide of mercury, 1 part, lard 9 parts, well rubbed in for ten minutes. Repeat if necessary in ten days.

#### Stifle Lameness—Ringbone.

Subscriber, Broadview, Assa.: "I have a driving mare, 13 years old, that has been lame in the stifle for five months, but the joint is not out. I have dressed it well with white liniment and given her entire rest on the prairie, but she is no better. She got lame in the same place 18 months previous by putting her foot in a hole while driving, but she got sound, apparently, in two months. Would like to know if there is any cure. 2. I had a foal from a well-bred driving mare and by an imported Thoroughbred horse. At five months old it had four ringbones. Neither horse nor mare have any blemishes. The mare was driven and ridden and the foal with her. I would like to know the cause, as I have another foal from same mare and horse."

Answer.—1. The lameness may be incurable, but before giving you should try the effect of two or three blisters repeated at short intervals. Keep the foot level and when shoeing her have the toe of the shoe rounded off a little.

2. Young colts sometimes show enlargements of the pastern joints without lameness, and this condition has been named false ringbone. It is seen oftener in Thoroughbred or half-bred colts than in any other breed, and in reality is nothing more than a large development of the ends of the bones as compared with the shaft. At a later period the shaft of the bone reaches its full development and is in proportion to the ends and the apparent ringbone disappears. Such colts are often blistered from a mistaken idea of the nature of the trouble. It can readily be distinguished from true ringbone by the absence of lameness. Your description of the case leads me to think that your colt may have been affected in this way, as you make no mention of lameness and it would be almost unheard of for a colt to have four ringbones. It is not hereditary, but true ringbone is.

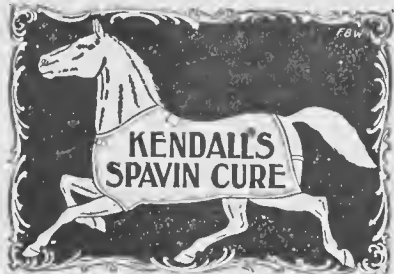
#### Difficult Micturition—Contracted Feet.

A. W. Payn Le Sueur, Morley, Assa.: "1. Have a gelding always passing his water in dribbles; seems to have no relief; otherwise in good health. After work strains a lot without passing urine. Please give cure and state the trouble. 2. What is the best way to treat horse 8 years old, with contracted feet?"

Answer.—1. This difficulty may be either in the bladder or in the urethra, and it may be necessary to pass a catheter to decide. Very often, however, the seat of the trouble is just at the orifice of the urethra, where a collection of waxy matter in a cavity just above the opening interferes mechanically with the passage of the water. You should withdraw the organ from the sheath and examine the end. If a hard substance is felt just above the opening, it is one of these waxy collections known to horsemen as a bean. It should be pressed out. Should you fail to detect a "bean," you should consult a veterinary surgeon, as there may be a vesical calculus or stone in the bladder.

2. Take off the shoes and level the feet without trimming the frog. Apply a blister to the coronet and then turn out to grass. Repeat the blister every two weeks until it has been applied three or four times.

### Spavins, Ringbones, Splints Curbs, and All Forms of Lameness Yield to



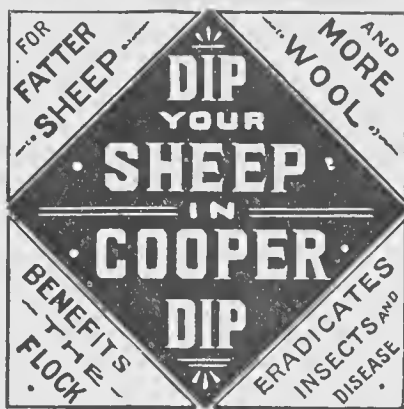
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West Lorne, Ontario, Can., Dec. 14, 1898.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.

Dear Sirs:—A year ago I had a valuable horse which got lame. I took him to the Veterinary Surgeon who pronounced it *Ossicul Spavin* and gave me little hope, although he applied a sharp blaster. This made matters only worse and the horse became so lame that it could not stand up. After trying everything in my power I went to a neighbor and told him about the case. He gave me one of your books and I studied it carefully and being resolved to do the utmost in favor of my beast, went to the nearest drug store and got a bottle of your Spavin Cure and applied it strictly according to directions. Before the first bottle was used I noticed an improvement, and when the seventh bottle was about half used, my horse was completely cured and without leaving a blemish on him. After ceasing treatment I gave the horse good care and did some light work with him, wishing to see if it had effected a cure. I then started to work the horse hard and to my entire satisfaction he never showed any more lameness through the whole summer. I can recommend Kendall's Spavin Cure not only as an excellent, but as a sure remedy, to any one that it may concern. Yours truly, SAMUEL TRITTEN.

Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address DR. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY, ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.



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The practice of the veterinary profession in Manitoba by any other person is in direct contravention of the statute and renders him liable for prosecution.

FRED. TORRANCE, REGISTRAR.



### Dairy Work in Manitoba.

*By C. A. Murray, Dairy Superintendent,  
Winnipeg.*

The present prospect for the butter and cheese industry of Manitoba seems to be

ant factor is cleanliness, after which comes temperatures, working, coloring and salting. Cleanliness is not alone necessary for the maker and his assistants, but the patrons also. To them must be due the credit for the success or failure of their factory as much as to the maker, as a good article cannot be made from milk or cream that has not had the best of attention.

The greatest difficulty is found in trying to induce the patrons to study the conditions that are necessary to produce a good article. Then little or no attention is given to feeding, which is of vastly more importance in this province than breed, and until numerous changes are made along these lines, the patrons will

some good paper devoted to this line of work, and not only subscribe to such a paper, but, what is more important, to read it and thereby be benefitted.

The situation as to prices is about as follows:—Cheese is selling well up in the province for the following reasons: Our make does not more than supply our home market and some factories can sell in their own localities at as high as 12 cents. The short season last year and the continued cold spring in Great Britain has lessened their own make very much, and the good times there have thoroughly cleared the market of old cheese, which has brought new cheese into the market at an exceptionally high figure, which condition will continue until the regular line carried in storage is again secured.

With butter the market in the province is a little higher than at this time last year, and some ear lot shipments have been made to the coast. The prospects are still good for a firm market, as the eastern prices rule about 2 to 2½ cents higher than at this time last year, which is caused by the reported scarcity of fresh grass butter in England. The prices throughout the United States as well as England are higher than last season, all of which taken in connection with the drouth and shortage of pasture should make our prices higher throughout the season.

Cows' teats frequently chap. A N. D. farmer says that his plan has always worked well. It is as follows: When beginning to milk put a little in your hand and wash the teats; that will soften them so they will not bleed, then dry your hands and proceed to milk. When you are done you will always find enough left to wash them again, which glazes them over and keeps the dry air from them. I find this remedy from long experience to be better than grease or salve of any kind and much easier applied.

Don't compare your best grade to some other fellow's worst pure-blood.

A farmer at Bresaylor, N.W.T., has just lost a valuable cow by hitting her over the head to make her stand quiet while milking. The twig proved too heavy and she dropped dead. She did not take kindly to that sort of dairy education.



**Clydesdale Stallion, Lord Roberts [2645], Property of W. D. Shattuck, Calgary, Alta.**

Foaled July 1st, 1898, sired by Mac Topper (Imp.) [2266] 6769 (8831), weighing 2260 lbs., imported by N. P. Clark, Minn. Dam by Rakerfield (Imp.) [487] (2732), g-dam by Highland Chief (Imp.) (84), gg-dam by Glencarn (Imp.) (263), ggg-dam by Old Lord Haddo (Imp.)

better than at any previous time since its first introduction in this province. The number of factories has not been materially increased, but the work undertaken by those now operating has been more thorough, the territory covered by each has been better organized and more thoroughly canvassed, and there has been a more united effort upon the part of the patrons to make their factories a success. The increased introduction of hand separators has been a great help to the buttermakers by securing for them a better grade of cream and of a more uniform quality. The increase over last year's make reported so far may be attributed to the good condition of the roads early this spring, and, though the pasture has not been as heavy as last year, the production of cream has been greater and the quality, grain and body of the butter made has been better than the spring make of last year. The exceedingly dry spell of the past several weeks has in some localities tended to decrease the production of cream, but fresh cows are coming in in sufficient numbers to keep up the increase at the factories, and with a few days' good rain to improve the pasture the maximum of the year's make will not be reached until the last of July.

As much work has been undertaken by my department as could be carried on with the money devoted to this purpose, and our aim has been to secure uniformity in making, from day to day in each factory, and a uniform product from all the factories, and to do this the most import-

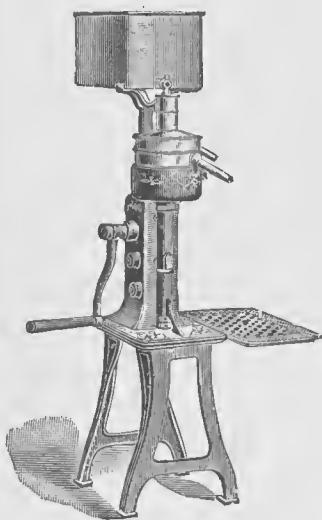
find that dairying is paying them about half what it should if proper methods were provided. I have made strong recommendation that dairy farmers take



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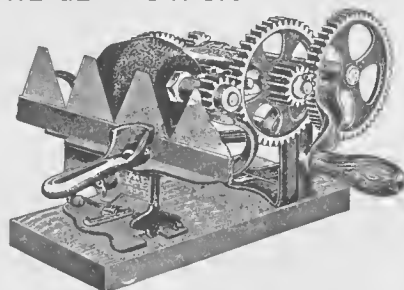
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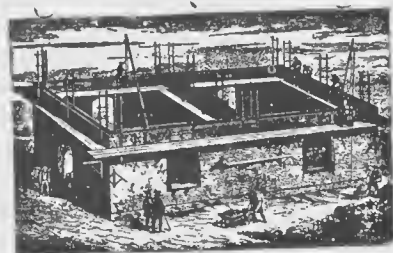
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## Running the Farm Cream Separator.

By J. Stonehouse, Yorkton, Assa.

A good deal has been said and written of late years on the subject of cream separators, and the farming community are awakening to the fact that the methods of handling milk and cream for buttermaking which have been in vogue for centuries past have been very wasteful methods and the more progressive farmers are now endeavoring to stop the waste by adopting the centrifugal over the gravity methods of creaming their milk. The cream separator would have been much more rapidly introduced on the farm had it not been for the high price at which the machines have been sold in the past. It was very difficult for the average farmer to realize where he could make any profit out of a machine costing \$100 or over simply to do what the law of gravitation had been doing for him for nothing, but a farmer here and there was found who was willing to give the machines a trial. In the majority of cases, where the separators were given a fair and intelligent trial they were there to stay, for it very soon becomes apparent that the increased yield of butter, the increased value of the skim milk and the saving of labor, will make the separator a paying investment. It has been the aim of separator manufacturers to reduce to a minimum the amount of labor required to operate a separator of medium capacity, and they have so far succeeded that machines can now be bought which a child can turn and of sufficient capacity for 12 to 15 cows.

**Buying a Separator.**—In buying a hand separator one should aim at getting a machine which requires the least expenditure of money and labor, combined with durability and efficiency. The machine which is bought for the least money is not always the cheapest, as it may require too much time and labor to operate and clean it. A separator of small capacity is a nuisance where a number of cows are kept, and it is poor economy for any farmer to buy such an one because it is to be had for less money than a larger one, for the novelty of the thing will soon wear off, then it becomes real work to turn it for half an hour twice a day when it could be done in half the time by using a larger machine. A 250 to 300 lbs. per hour separator is large enough for four to six cows and a 350 to 400 lbs. one is large enough up to 15 cows.

**The Foundation.**—A separator of any kind should always be set on a firm foundation, so that there will be little or no vibration when the machine is running. This is very important, for the bowl of a separator runs at a very high speed and if it is not running perfectly smooth the separation of the cream from the milk will not be as complete as it would if the bowl were running smoothly and true. If the separator is not built on an iron frame it should be set on a heavy block of wood, or on a strongly built stool, which should be fastened securely to the floor. Very few outhouse floors are solid enough to set a separator upon, and I much prefer the ground as a floor, so that good solid stakes can be firmly driven down flush with the surface and the separator fastened to them with heavy screws.

**Levelling.**—There is only one style of separator which does not require a spirit level to properly set it, and that one is supplied with a plumb bob, but in all other styles the top of the frame in which the bowl sets is turned off true with the spindle bearings, so that when the spirit level shows the top of the bowl frame to be level the bowl and spindle will stand

perfectly upright. If it is not level the weight of the bowl is thrown more or less on one side of the neck bearing, causing the bowl to run unsteadily and the spindle to heat in the upper bearing and it is not long before serious damage is done to the separator.

**Speed.**—All separators are built to run at a certain speed to do most effectual work and the revolutions of the crank vary from 45 to 60 per minute in the different styles of separator. If a machine is tabulated for 50 turns of the crank per minute and it is run at 60 turns the bowl is needlessly run from 1500 to 2000 revolutions per minute more than is required and the strain on the bowl is increased enormously, and in some cases it is a wonder that the bowl does not burst. On the other hand, if the machine is run much below its tabulated speed there is not a clean separation and too much milk is allowed to go into the cream, making the cream thinner or poorer in butter-fat than it would be if the machine was run at its proper speed.

It is not always convenient for the oper-



Buds of Promise.

ator to time himself when turning the separator, so, when setting a separator, I adopt the simple device of a pendulum made with a piece of string with a small piece of iron or a stone attached to one end and the other end fastened to a nail near the operator, leaving the string just long enough to swing as many times forth and back as the separator is required to turn per minute. If, for instance, the separator handle is required to turn 50 revolutions per minute, the pendulum should swing back and forth just 50 times per minute, and it will never go astray, no matter whether it is swinging hard or easy.

**Oiling.**—Always see that the oil is flowing to the bearings, and especially to the neck or upper bearing, before the machine is started. Never, if it can be avoided, use any other than separator oil, which is specially prepared for high speed machinery. If an oil has been used which has gummed the bearings give the machine a good oiling with coal oil. In case a heavy oil has to be used for a time, it should be thinned with coal oil to ensure

it flowing freely to the bearings. A small and continuous flow of oil to the upper bearing, especially, is very necessary, for if it is allowed to run dry for a few moments considerable damage may result by the spindle becoming heated and cutting into the bearings. There have been numerous instances where the spindle and upper bearing in factory separators have welded solidly together by being allowed to heat through want of sufficient oil.

**Starting and Finishing.**—After the machine is started it is not advisable to turn on the milk until the speed is up or nearly so, and if you have the little "timer" or pendulum up, it is well to give it a swing when you think speed is up, to make sure you are right.

In cold weather the bowl should always be filled with warm water before the milk is let in, for if the milk is turned into a cold bowl the first of the cream sticks to the skimming device and will not flush out at the last. After the milk is all through the bowl should be flushed with skim milk or warm water. I prefer the warm water, as I think it flushes out the cream better than the skim milk does.

The separator should be cleaned thoroughly after every run, notwithstanding the advice of some separator agents to the contrary, who advocate washing once a day, simply because their machines are hard to clean. If it is not necessary to wash separators more than once a day it is not necessary to wash other dairy utensils more than once a day and what good housewife would accept any such doctrine? The tendency of all dairy literature is to promote greater cleanliness in every department of the dairy business and leave no hole or corner where stink producing germs can carry on their dirty work. We could not possibly give them a better breeding ground than in an unwashed separator in a warm atmosphere and anyone who cares anything for his reputation for cleanliness will not do it.

If the separator has been stopped from any cause before the run is over and should the bowl for any reason be partially emptied, it should be either completely emptied or refilled before starting again, for if it is attempted to get up speed with a partially filled bowl the contents are liable to become unevenly distributed when speed is partially up, which throws the bowl out of balance instantly and considerable of a racket will be the result. All bowls have not the same tendency to become unbalanced in this respect, but it is always safest to start a separator with either an empty or a full bowl.

**Thick or Thin Cream.**—In the spring of the year, when the cows are mostly fresh, it will be necessary to set the separator for a thicker cream, or for a smaller proportion of the milk, until about the middle or end of July, after which it may be necessary to gradually reverse it unless there are fresh cows coming in. The reason for this is that the milk of a fresh cow is poorest in butter fat during the first two or three months of her milking period and if a separator is set to deliver a certain proportion out of the cream outlet it will deliver that amount, no matter whether it is cream or milk. So when the milk is poor we want to take a smaller proportion as cream if we wish to have cream at all seasons with the same percentage of fat in it. Users of separators are sometimes perplexed in the fall of the year because the cream gets so thick that the separator cannot deliver it and they are at a loss to know the reason why. The principle reason is that the milk has become much richer while decreasing in quantity, and the separator is not set to take off enough cream in proportion to the richness of the milk, and this condition may be aggravated by allowing the

# COPP'S WARRIOR HEATER

The Wonder of the Age!!

**C**OPP'S WARRIOR HEATER is the most powerful heater with a given quantity of fuel ever produced, and is suitable for the

**PARLOR, DINING ROOM, HALL, STORE, SCHOOL ROOM OR CHURCH.**

Size 28 burns 28 in wood; size 34 burns 34 inch wood.

We have no hesitation in saying that with half the wood which you will use in a box or ordinary parlor stove you can obtain a greater volume of heat with a greater uniformity of temperature in your house with Copp's Warrior Heater than it is possible under the ordinary system of heating. For why? It is a Hot-Air Stove with a radiating surface of 7,743 inches, and so constructed that the air passing through the upper section becomes thoroughly heated and rapidly distributed, forcing the heat to the extremes of the room, and drawing the cold air into and through the hot air producing chamber. In fact, so perfect are its heating qualities that it has a capacity of 15,000 to 20,000 cubic feet.

It has also an additional advantage in a hot-air connecting collar and register, to which you can attach a pipe, and warm adjoining rooms or chambers above rapidly, without dust or the annoyance of stoves, thereby giving more room and greater cleanliness in your house.

It will more than pay in a financial point (if you are in want of a good heater) to examine this wonder of the age; and if you are after solid comfort, so far as warmth is concerned, it will meet your expectations and add to the happiness of your wife and family and general home comfort.

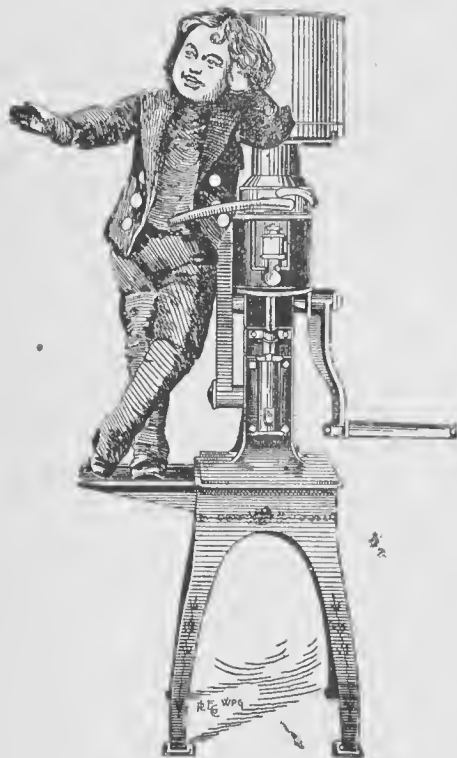
Copp's Warrior Heater is fine in appearance, with carving of the most beautiful class, graceful, bold and attractive, and executed in the best manner, and is relieved with nickel silver ornamentation of the newest description, composed of bands, pillars, medallions and foot rails, together with tile ornamentation of the most modern type.

No well-appointed house (unprovided with furnace heating) should be without one of Copp's celebrated Warrior Heaters, for we are not exaggerating its capabilities when we say the consumption of fuel will be fully 50 p.c. less than ordinary stove heating, and as the power is hot air, not radiation, all parts of the room will be evenly warmed. The fire place is 34 inches long and spacious, with large fire door, and will admit large blocks of wood.



**COPP BROS. CO. Ltd.** Manufacturers of all leading lines of **STOVES, RANGES, FURNACES, IMPLEMENTS, &c** **Hamilton, Ont.**

If your dealer does not handle them, write us direct for prices. **M. CAMPBELL & CO., Agents, WINNIPEG.**



**The Canadian Dairy Supply Co.,  
MONTREAL.**

Sole Agents for

# The Alpha De Laval

## CREAM SEPARATORS

For the Dominion of Canada.

Branch Office, Winnipeg.

Twentieth Century ALPHA Style, both hand and power machines, surpasses all previous efforts, confirming every claim set forth by the Company for close skimming with actual tests with rival machines, with milk at a temperature of 65° fah., showing, by the Babcock test, a record of .02, which has never been made by any other make of Cream Separator. This fact in itself is of vital importance to dairymen in cold climates like Manitoba and the Territories. A range from 98 fah. when it comes from the cow to a temperature of 60 is a pretty sure thing for the operator of a Cream Separator. No artificial heating required. No loss of time and extra waste of fuel which counts. It is unnecessary to refer to the superior construction of the ALPHA, this fact is not disputed. The users of the ALPHA can always count on a uniform density of cream, which is a very important feature when selling.

See our Exhibit at **WINNIPEG'S BIG FAIR** or at our Warehouse, **236 KING ST., WINNIPEG.**

milk to stand before separating until it has cooled to probably 70 deg.

Milk should always be separated as quickly as possible after milking, as it is in the very best condition for separation just as it is drawn from the cow. If it stands around until it cools it becomes more or less viscous, especially if the cows have been some months in milk, and it is much more difficult to get a clean separation, unless the milk has been heated up again. Where it is separated at a low temperature the cream usually comes out very thick. Milk requires a higher temperature for separating in cold weather than in warm, unless the cows are fresh and are fed on succulent food. As the period of lactation increases the fat globules become smaller and the milk becomes more viscous and consequently harder to separate. If a little hot water is added to the milk when the cows are not giving much it will help the separation very much.

Some might ask how they are to know when they have the cream the proper richness. The only guide I can give is the time it takes to churn and the temperature at which it is churned. I should endeavor

### Territorial Report.

The recently issued report of the Commissioner of Agriculture of the Territories covers a large amount of work done over a very wide extent of country. Steam boiler inspection shows the issue of 20 first-class certificates, 27 second class and about 40 third class. There are 30 coal mines employing 822 men, which have been frequently and regularly inspected throughout the year. The survey department had to deal with a large number of new roads and necessary changes in old ones to meet the requirements of a rapidly increasing settlement. Some of these roads involved heavy outlays, as trunk lines for the opening of entirely new districts, and were done in co-operation with the Dominion Government, which paid \$10,000 of the outlay. A road from Edmonton to Fort St. John, on the Peace River, was built in this way. Good roads for grain growing districts are still in some sections of country a very knotty problem. In connection with this branch it may be noted that as the statutory road allowances are sometimes impracticable, numerous arrangements have to be made for deviations,

Fire guards are another requisite that demands administrative attention and 376 miles have been provided in the last year.

In addition to the storage of surface water by means of dams, boring for water has had a good deal of attention, and 29 augurs provided by the Government are more or less regularly at work, generally on wells of moderate depth, but five outfits for deep boring have also been in use, though with only moderate success.

Local improvements conducted in settled districts by small local organizations which are being gradually developed in accordance with the spread of settlement, have the general supervision of the department and are doing excellent work. There are now 427 such districts and their number is rapidly increasing, an average of 130 having been added within the last three years. The department furnishes road grading machines and a competent foreman to handle them when required.

Under the "Village Ordinance" there are 30 new small towns being controlled and improved by special local taxation that may work well when familiar to those in control.

The question of irrigation is a live one



Photo by J. H. McCall, Oxbow.

Farm Buildings of Frank Gorrell, Oxbow, Assa.

(This view was taken when prairie fire was near and accounts for haziness.)

vor to have separator cream rich enough to churn at 56 deg. in summer, by a correct thermometer, and a little higher in winter. If you are churning separator cream at 60 deg. in summer and it takes half an hour or more, the cream is too poor and the separator should be made to give a richer cream. By churning at a low temperature the butter will be much firmer and the buttermilk will be churned much cleaner than if the cream is so poor that a higher churning temperature is necessary. Many people think that if the cream is made rich the butter is not all taken out of the milk by the separator. This is a mistaken idea if the separator is running properly, for nearly all the different separators sold in this country will skim down to one-tenth of 1 per cent. while delivering cream, of which 3 lbs. will make 1 lb. of butter. In warm weather the newly separated cream should never be added to the old cream until it has been cooled down, if you wish a pleasant, clean flavored cream and butter.

We cannot generalize in dairying. From the bull down to the latest calf the herd must be recognized as individuals.

and the fencing in not only of such allowances but for the enclosure of large blocks for ranching purposes, where minute divisions would in the meantime only cause needless expense.

Repairs of public buildings, mainly at Regina, as well as more permanent improvements, must have due share of attention. Old public works, often put up in a temporary way for want of sufficient funds when undertaken, are a perpetual source of anxiety and expense. Wooden bridges over large streams have got decayed and dangerous, and dams imperfectly constructed get damaged and destroyed by excessive rainfall, and must be put in better shape forthwith to prevent still heavier loss. Improved construction, including the means of washing out the bottoms of large dams at Regina, Indian Head, Wapella, Grenfell and Moosomin, has been done last year, and others will have similar improvements in course.

Over 60 bridges have been built within the year, 13 of the principal ones with steel superstructure. Bridges over mountain streams require special care, as gravel is about the only foundation available. About 20 ferries have to be maintained over the largest rivers.

at some points and a capital beginning has already been made, in compliance with the Northwest Irrigation Act, for the working of which a special grant of \$10,000 a year is made by the Dominion Government. About 600 miles of canals and ditches are already constructed and in the Lethbridge district a combination of canal construction with local settlement promises to bring very satisfactory results.

A review of the work of this department, of which we have here tried to give a short outline, shows that the Territories are moving ahead at a pretty satisfactory rate and that the men in charge are progressive and up-to-date. The amount of business evidenced in this report only foreshadows the expansion we hope to see going steadily on for many years to come.

For the week ending June 16th, the Churchbridge creamery received from 117 patrons 3,219.4 inches of cream, out of which was manufactured 3,561 lbs. of butter. The largest for one day this season was Tuesday, 12th inst., when 1,148 lbs. of butter was manufactured. Notwithstanding the dry weather, the outlook for a large output of butter is very bright.

# LOUISE BRIDGE POULTRY YARDS,

GEORGE WOOD,  
LOUISE BRIDGE P.O., WINNIPEG, MAN.



**H** EADQUARTERS for thorough-bred Poultry of the following varieties—**B. P. ROCKS, S. & R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, W. & B. WYANDOTTES, B. SPANISH and BLUE ANDALUSIANS.** Here is my record at Man. Poultry Show, Feb., 1900—S. C. W. Leghorns, cock 1st, 92; hen 1st, 95½, 2nd 93½; cockerel 1st, 94¼, 2nd 93¾, 3rd 93¼; pullet 1st, 94¼, 2nd 94¼; breeding pen 1st, 186¾. R. C. W. Leghorns, cock 1st, 92½, 2nd 92¼; hen 1st, 93½, 2nd 92¾; cockerel 1st, 90; pullet 1st, 92¾; breeding pen 1st, 183¾. B. Spanish, cock 1st, 93¾; hen 1st, 93½, 2nd 93; cockerel 1st, 91; pullet 1st, 93¼; breeding pen 1st, 181½. Andalusian cock 1st, 90¾. W. Wyandottes, cock 2nd, 89¼; hen 1st, 93¾; pullet 3rd, 93¼. B. Wyandottes, cock 1st, 93¾; hen 1st, 95, 2nd, 95. B. Rocks, pullet 3rd, 90¾. Also numerous Specials and Sweepstakes. A record like the above stands unequalled by any breeder of any variety. A few choice breeding birds for sale, to make room for 400 growing chicks. Young stock for sale in the fall.

## WINNIPEG POULTRY YARDS

Make a Specialty of the Finest

# Houdans and Golden Wyandottes

We have won over 60 prizes on these two breeds—a record unequalled in Manitoba and the North-West. Choice stock for sale at almost any time, and eggs in season.

See our birds on exhibition at the great 20th Century Industrial.

**C. H. WISE,**  
759 Elgin Ave.,  
WINNIPEG.



### EGGS.

**LIGHT BRAHMA** } per setting 1.50  
**B.P. ROCKS** }

**S.C.W. LECHORNS** } per setting 1.00  
**S.G. BLACK** }

Muffed Tumbler Pigeons for sale

**Rev. J. E. KIMBERLEY,**  
Rounthwaite, Man.

## G. H. GRUNDY VIRDEN MAN.

Breeder of high-class

**BARRED ROCKS, S.L. WYANDOTTES, B.R. GAME BANTAMS.**

My birds have taken first prizes at Winnipeg, Brandon and Virden exhibitions, and first for Barred Rock Cockerel at the Manitoba Poultry Show held at Brandon Feb. '99, exhibiting the highest scoring Barred Rock at this show in a class of 67 birds. Young stock for sale. Eggs in season.

## A. J. CARTER, BRANDON, MAN

Has for sale most of his breeders in Barred and White Rocks and Silver Laced Wyandottes. These are first class breeding stock and won several prizes the past year. Will have young stock for sale in fall.



## THE ACME POULTRY YARDS,

BOYD AVE., WINNIPEG.

W. A. PETTIT, Proprietor.

High class **SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS**, bred to the American standard from the best blood obtainable. Birds for sale—Males from \$2 up; Females from \$1.50 up; Chickens in September and October, \$3.50 per trio.

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS**, of great laying qualities. Chickens for sale in Sept. & Oct., \$3.50 per trio.

**SINGLE COMB BLACK ORPINGTONS**—This popular English breed is certain to become a great favorite in Manitoba. Very handsome, small combs, good layers and most excellent table birds. Acme strain imported direct from England. Sept. chicks, \$5 trio.



## DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO.

The BEST and the CHEAPEST.

**95 Per Cent.** Hatches are often reported by those who use these Incubators. One reason for this record is absolute uniformity of temperature in egg chamber; correct instructions for operating; has fire-proof lamp. A great mistake it would be to purchase an Incubator or Brooder without first getting a copy of our 148-page Catalogue. Send 3 cents for illustrated Catalogue of Incubator, Brooder, Poultry and Poultry Supplies.

"THE POULTER'S GUIDE" (new edition) 15 cents by mail.

**O. ROLLAND,**  
24 St. Sulpice St., MONTREAL.  
Sole Agent for the Dominion.

## MANITOU POULTRY YARDS.



## White & Barred Plymouth Rocks

FISHEL and CONGER STRAIN.

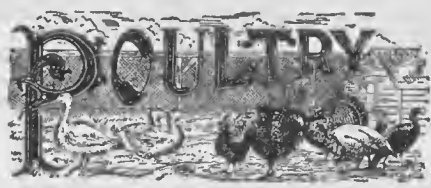
I will have a grand lot of Young Stock for sale this fall.

Parties desirous of improving their flocks will do well to write me early.

My birds are all standard bred, and I guarantee satisfaction or money back.

**W. F. CROSBIE.**





## General Care of Poultry.

By C. H. Wise, Winnipeg.

The proper care and management of poultry, so as to get most out of them, is a very great problem. In the first place, unless the poultry houses are warmly built, it is next to impossible to get eggs in winter, and it is the winter eggs that pay. It is not necessary to have the houses up to summer heat, but just warm enough to be frost proof. But warm houses will not do everything. The hens must be fed properly and regularly, and be made to exercise. I don't mean by exercise that the hens must be chased around periodically with a whip, but that they must take the necessary exercise of their own accord.

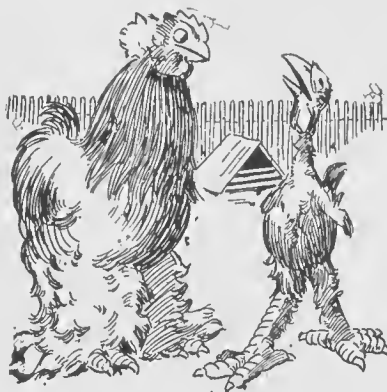
The young pullets are the best for winter laying, for old hens usually take more than half the winter growing new feathers after the moult. Pullets to be good winter layers must be hatched in April or May if of the heavier breeds, and of the lighter breeds in May or June. When the chicks are about four months old the pullets should be separated from the cockerels and put into separate pens and then fed so as to bring them to early maturity. Wheat and oats are the best foods for young birds as they possess all the necessary ingredients for growing bone and muscle.

Good range is also necessary and a good supply of animal food such as green cut bone, or if this is not obtainable, lean meat boiled, cut fine, and fed three times a week, in place of the grain ration. Also supply plenty of sharp grit for grinding material and good clean drinking water. The main thing is to give the young pullets a good strong start before cold weather comes in October, when it is necessary to shut them in their winter quarters. Then is the time to get rid of such cockerels as are not wanted for keeping over until spring. Keep nothing but those that are likely to bring in a profit during winter months. Get rid of the drones and keep the workers. When the birds are inside for good, don't crowd too many in one pen. A dozen or fifteen together will do better than twice the number, even though they have double the space.

Now as to winter feeding. The main thing is to supply feed as nearly as possible like what the birds have been used to getting when they had free range. Give a feed of wheat or screenings in the morning well scattered in chaff or straw so as to make them scratch for it, then at noon give a small half ration of oats or some small grain, to keep them still scratching. At night about an hour before roosting time give a warm mash consisting of bran and shorts mixed with boiled vegetables, such as potatoes, mangels or turnips. One learns a great deal about the morning mash, but I have experimented on that and find that fowls do better and give better results if fed the mash in the evening before going to roost. My theory is that if they get the mash in the morning they only stand around and loaf, as they have no inducement to work and move around as they are full and satisfied. The more you keep the hens working the more eggs you will get, for exercise means warmth and better health. Keep them exercising all day and let them loaf at night, when it doesn't cut much figure, for they are

sleeping, anyway. Some kind of vegetable matter should be kept before them all the time, such as cabbage, mangels, or turnips. Some kind of animal food, such as cut bone, lean meat, etc., should also be fed every other day.

Now-a-days, when bone cutters can be bought so cheap, everybody should be able to feed bone, which is the very best kind of animal food to be fed, for it contains all the necessary ingredients for producing eggs. Cut clover and clover meal is also a fine feed for fowls, and it can be got so cheap that it should be fed at least twice a week. Pour boiling water on it and let it steep for a while and then mix it with bran and shorts and feed in the evening. Good grit such as gravel, crushed granite and crushed oyster shells, must be kept before them all the time, also plenty of good drinking water. Add to these good comfortable, light houses, kept clean and free from smell, and you will find your birds will do well for you all winter, and will be in good shape ready for the hatching season. Strong birds mean strong chicks and the stronger the chicks are when hatched the more chance there will be of raising them so as to be of use next winter.



Saucy young Mr. Pippy—"Say, auntie, lend me your bloomers."

## The Moulting Time.

Manitoba hens have been laying this season for a long time now, nearly as long as in other seasons, and having laid their usual quota of eggs are taking a rest and preparing to moult. During this period they require the very best of feed and care, for a great drain is made on the hen's system for material out of which to grow a new coat of feathers. Too often because they are not laying the feed is fed more sparingly. This is a mistake and one which should be guarded against this year especially, when the return from the soil is likely to be considerably smaller than usual. More dependence will have to be placed on the hens this season than in other years to help make up the shortage elsewhere, and as they are likely to moult early, they should be well looked after, so that they get through with their moulting as quickly as possible and start to work again. To grow feathers, food containing the necessary ingredients for that purpose should be fed. These will not be fattening foods, but those rich in nitrogen, phosphoric acid, potash and lime.

Those interested in the cramming process of poultry-feeding will find considerable information in the bulletin, "Fattening Chickens," issued last year by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

Egg stains may be removed from silver or other tableware by rubbing with common salt.

## Why Poultry Do Not Pay.

There is no line of work on the farm that will give a more steady and satisfactory income than the work of the industrious hen, provided she is looked after as she should be. But it is a common thing to find the boss of the farm say that "hens don't pay," or "I wish the hull lot of 'em were out of the way, they tramp down so much wheat." Strange to say, these same men are not averse to roast chicken or chicken pot-pie, neither will they refuse a dainty omelet or a nicely boiled egg, and who ever heard of them being satisfied with less than half a nice custard pie? If the hens don't pay, it is because they do not get the care and attention that they should. The poultry interest in the U. S. now exceeds in value any other agricultural crop, and it is capable of equally as great proportional development on this side of the line.

The first reason why hens are not paying is lack of knowledge as to how best to handle them. Raising and caring for poultry has to be learned like anything else. Success is not attained just off-hand any more than it is in any other line of work. Nearly every one thinks they can raise chickens, but that is just where they are mistaken. It requires study, in fact, it requires an apprenticeship, for there is so much to learn about breeding and hatching the chicks and feeding and caring for them.

The next reason for non-success is in the feeding. Work horses are fed in order that they may be in condition to do a good day's work. How often the hens have to look after their own feed. During the summer they rustle not so badly because then they get grass seeds and insects, but, even then, unless they have a very large range, they soon get it picked clean. They need regular feed in the summer as well as in the winter. Then, in the winter, the compounding of a successful ration is no easy matter. The insects must be supplemented by meat scraps, the grass by dried grass or vegetables, etc., and the grain must be varied. Just as we have learned to feed the beef steer, the milch cow or the work-horse a properly balanced ration, so there is a properly balanced ration to be made up for the hens which will supply all their needs and give the largest return for the outlay.

A third reason why the hens do not pay is through lack of care. Feed may be half of breed, but care and attention go a long way toward success in the poultry-yard. The vigilant eye of the feeder must see that everything is all right. The buildings warm and comfortable in winter and the birds not too crowded, that the place is free of vermin, that a supply of nice dry earth, lime and sand is laid up during the summer for the winter's dust bath, etc. A nice paying flock of fowl is not attained and maintained without care and attention, but given proper care and attention, properly balanced food and all work intelligently carried out, the hens will convince the most skeptical farmer that they do pay.

## Typographical Error.

A typographical error occurs in the Winnipeg Industrial prize list on page 107, in connection with the rules in the poultry classes. Owing to the classes being moved forward two numbers the references are out that much. In the second paragraph classes 40 and 41 should read 38 and 39. In the fifth paragraph classes 40 and 41 should read 38 and 39, and class 42 should be 40. In the last paragraph on the same page, classes 42, 46 and 47 should read 40, 44 and 45.



## Our Invitation!



MARKET ST.,  
WINNIPEG.

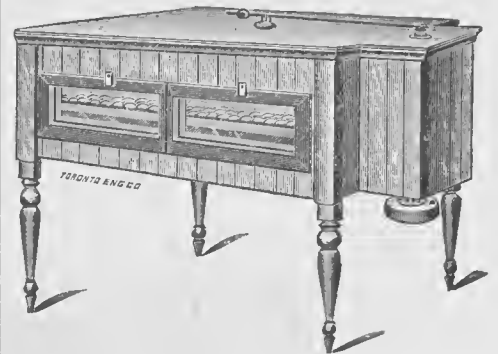
CARRIAGE DEALERS having decided not to show their goods at the coming Fair, we desire now to ask that you inspect our display in the finest Carriage Emporium in Canada.

Our pleasure—Your profit.

**JOSEPH MAW & CO.**

## THE SAFETY INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

Stand as **THE BEST**  
and **THE CHEAPEST**  
Machines on the Can-  
adian Market.



### THEY ARE THE BEST

Because they hatch the largest percentage of strong, healthy chickens.

### THEY ARE ABSOLUTELY SELF-REGULATING,

Supply their own moisture, and are the most substantially built.

### THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST

Because they are sold for less money than any other on the market, quality considered.

Send a stamp for large illustrated Catalogue which will be issued early in the fall, and which will contain dollars worth of most useful information.

Write the Manufacturer:

**J. E. MEYER,**  
KOSSUTH,  
ONTARIO, CANADA.

## Oak Grove Poultry Yards, Light Brahmas and Anconas.

LOUISE BRIDGE P.O., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Was on top again at last Poultry Show, winning 15 firsts, 9 seconds, 2 thirds, 1 silver cup and several specials. Also special for highest scoring pen in exhibition of any breed.

A few pair of young Pekin Ducks from imported and prize-winning stock, at \$4.00 per pair.

No more Turkeys for sale until fall. All young stock sold. I am breeding from two of as fine yards of half to three-quarter wild Turkeys as there are in Manitoba.

I am sole agent for Manitoba and N.W.T. for **GEO. ERTLE & CO.'S VICTOR INCUBATORS and BROODERS.**

Send for 1900 Circular.

Address—**CHAS. MIDWINTER,**  
Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg.

### FRESH EGGS!

FOR SALE. **R. DOLBEAR,** 1238 Main St., W'peg.

Send them to me guaranteed, and dated, for sale on commission and realize good prices. EGGS from FIRST PRIZE WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

**90 Varieties** Choice Poultry, Eggs, Pigeons and German Hares. All described and lowest prices in natural colored, descriptive, 60 page Book, mailed for 10c.  
**J. A. BERGEY,** Telford, Pa., U.S.A.

## S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS ONLY

A fair field and no favor.

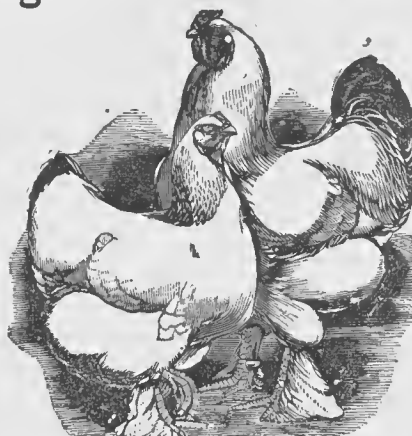
My birds won, Winnipeg, 1899, 2 1st, 1 2nd—two entries. Woodstock cock, 92 score, 1st; cock, 91 score, 2nd; cockerel, 95½ score, 1st. Ingersoll, eight entries, won 4 1st, 3 2nd and 1 3rd. At the Ontario, 1900, Peterborough, 2nd and 3rd hens, 3rd pullet, 1st and Special for breeding pen.

Eggs \$1.50 per setting. Birds at all times for sale.

**J. G. TAYLOR,** Woodstock, Ont.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING**—B. P. Rocks, B. B. Red Games, Pyle Games, Indian C. Games—all prize winning stock. \$1.50 for 13. I have a few good cockerels left for sale.

Box 74. **Saml. McCurdy,** Carberry, Man.



My Light Brahmas won 1st and cup at Winnipeg Industrial, and my Anconas were 1st-prize-winners in U.S.A. Cockerels for sale also. Eggs at \$2.00 per setting of 15. Write for particulars to

**E. R. COLLIER,** NORQUAY ST., WINNIPEG.

## PORTAGE MARBLE WORKS.

**Raymer & Co.**

Dealer in all kinds of  
GRANITE and MARBLE

**HEADSTONES,  
MONUMENTS,  
and Cemetery Fencing.**

Prices quoted  
on application.

**Box 120, P. LA PRAIRIE, MAN.**

Mention where you saw this adv.



## "LAP-SEAL" IMPROVED ASBESTOS ROOFING

Is Reliable, Durable  
and Economical.

"BLACK JACK" ROOFING, 3-ply, price per square, complete . . . . . **\$3.00**  
We furnish with it 2 gals. per square of our Asbestos Roof Coating (black), 1 lb. of nails and 1½ lbs. of tin caps.

**Galvanic Varnish** THE GREAT RUST PREVENTIVE PAINT

Liberal Discounts to large buyers.

**ROBT. BLACK,** 131 BANNATYNE ST.  
WINNIPEG.

## Hope Farm, St. Jean Baptiste.

This farm is well-known locally as one of the finest samples of wheat land in the Red River Valley, but is still more widely known as a nursing ground for the Galloway breed of cattle. Ten years ago Mr. Martin's herd gathered in all the prizes then going and the female side of the herd then is amply represented by the Hannahs, Stanleys and Hopes of the present stock. The bulls used, from Crusader downward, have been of the best breeding and individuality. There are now 46 head of cows and heifers on the farm, besides the season's crop of calves. Of these females the 9-year-old Marguta (9746), Hannah Hope (8525), Dolly of Hope (13174) and Hannah 4th of Hope may be mentioned as typical specimens of the breed, for which the demand this year is greater than ever. The Medicine Hat Rancho Co. have just taken west the 8-year-old herd bull, McLellan (1827), the yearlings Joubert (15715) and Cronje (15719), and have also secured 10 bull calves of this year's crop for delivery next spring. McChcync, the bull preceding McLellan, was sold to the Boyd Rancho Co., Carberry. The 20-months'-old bull Drumlane (14624), bred by McRae, of Gulph,

anywhere, though grasshoppers threaten to encroach badly on the ultimate yield. Timothy for hay and pasture is used as a rotation crop and manure from the sheds does its share to maintain fertility. Maples and cottonwoods, varied by lines of ash, give beauty and shelter, and the buildings are ample for a large stock and equipment.

A special feature of this farm is its elevator on a two and a half mile spur of the N. P. railroad, through which last season Mr. Campbell, the present manager of the farm, put 60,000 bushels of wheat, the produce of this and neighboring farms. Mr. Martin has been very fortunate in his managers. The first, Mr. Brown, had ample experience in Scotland and on Bow Park farm, Ont., and still farms close alongside on a place of his own. Mr. Campbell is from a family of well-known Ayrshire breeders, and it is rare indeed to find two such men together.

There should never be a place in a cow stable for a fool.

Somebody at Crystal City wants to exchange a bicycle for a good cow. What does he want the cow for? Is it riding or driving, or just a plain old-fashioned bossie he wanted the deal on?



Imported Galloway Bull "Waterloo" (7558)

Owned by Wm. Martin, Hope Farm, St. Jean Baptiste, Man.

has been partially in use, and this last week, after three months in quarantine, there has come in the imported 16-months'-old Waterloo (7558), sire Winsome (6707), dam Canty 2d of Hutton (12525). His breeder was the Rev. Thos. Rain, Hutton, and his individual points are of the best. Standing on short legs, with strong bone and full of Galloway character, his masculine head, wealth of hair, firm, well laid on flesh, thick body and deep hind quarter are all evidences of his promise as a sire of beef breeding stock. A selection from the herd will be shown at the Winnipeg Industrial, but it is no small contract to take hearty young stock brought up to run at liberty into a show ring, and for this reason Mr. Martin's exhibit will be only limited in numbers. No grades are now kept on this farm, but surrounding farms show the value of the Galloway as a sire of beef stock, and the demand for Galloway bulls, both on this side of the line and south, is always greater than the supply.

This farm, which has been in the hands of Mr. Martin since 1885, now totals up to 2,240 acres, and, having the advantage of a natural depression all through it, is much better drained than most of the adjacent country. In 1895 as high as 45 bushels of wheat to the acre were taken from one quarter section and the adjoining quarter is this year much the best we have seen

## Summer and Fall Fairs.

Manitou .....	July 16 and 17.
Wawanesa .....	July 17.
Glenhoro .....	July 17 and 18.
Shoal Lake .....	July 17 and 18.
Portage la Prairie .....	July 17 to 19.
Carman .....	July 18 and 19.
Cypress River .....	July 19.
Carberry .....	July 19 and 20.
Winnipeg .....	July 23-28.
Minnedosa .....	July 30 and 31.
Brandon .....	July 31 to August 3.
Strathcona .....	August 1 and 2.
Fort Qu'Appelle .....	August 2 and 3.
Prince Albert .....	August 3.
Moosomin .....	August 7 and 8.
Neepawa .....	August 7 and 8.
Souris .....	August 7, 8, 9.
Regina .....	August 8 and 9.
Wapella .....	August 10 and 11.
Strathclair .....	August 21.
Toronto .....	August 27-Sept. 8.
Hamilton (Minnesota) .....	Sept. 3-8.
Milwaukee (Wisconsin) .....	Sept. 10-14.
Yankton (South Dakota) .....	Sept. 10-14.
Calgary .....	Sept. 12 to 15.
Mandan (North Dakota) .....	Sept. 18-21.
Lethbridge .....	Sept. 19 and 20.
Whitewood and Broadview .....	Sept. 26.
Alameda .....	Sept. 26.
Morden .....	Sept. 27 and 28.
Innisfail .....	Sept. 27.
Saskatoon .....	Sept. 28.
Crystal City .....	Sept. 28.
Pilot Mound .....	October 2 and 3.
Wetaskiwin .....	October 3.
Lacombe .....	October 3.
Grenfell .....	October 3 and 4.

## LIVE STOCK IMPOUNDED, LOST, OR ESTRAY.

In this department we publish as full a list of the impounded, lost and estray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notice in one issue, not exceeding five lines of lost or estray stock is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter. The list of impounded stock is compiled from reliable sources; lost stock is open to those whose stock has been lost and who wish to recover them; estray stock is open to those who have taken up estray stock and wish to find owners.

### Impounded.

Live stock impounded, lost and estray since June 20th issue:-

Balcarres, Assa.—One mare, about 10 years old, bay, small white star on face, about 14½ hands in height; one pony mare, 2 years, dark grey, one white hind foot; one mare, 2 years, bay, two white hind feet, white stripe down face, with mane roached. John Morton, N.W. gr. 28,21,11w2.

Hartney, Man.—One brown 12-year-old horse, wall-eyed, weight 1,400; one hay mare, 12-years-old, weight 1,300. W. Turnhill, 16,5,23.

Rapid City, Man.—One chestnut horse, small white stripe down face, one hind foot white, weight 1,100 lbs., aged; one sorrel horse, white face, weight 1,100 lbs., aged, branded T. T. W. Sihhald.

Regina, Assa.—One gelding, chestnut, broad white stripe on face, two white hind feet, branded reversed R on right hip; one gelding, brown, small white dot on forehead, two white hind feet, branded HH combination on right hip, indistinct brand on left shoulder. John R. Hoyle, Jr., N.W. gr. 23,18,19w2.

Rosewood, Man.—One red yearling bull, few white hairs on face. C. Claydon, 2,9,6c.

### Lost.

Broadview, Assa.—One red yearling steer, branded F 2 on right ribs. A. E. Cornish, 12, 15,5w2.

Ellisboro, Assa.—One black mare, about 16 hands, 1,200 lbs., branded 10 in small figures on right hip, white stripe down face. Lost since last fall. \$5 reward. John R. Garden.

Qu'Appelle Stn., Assa.—One two-year-old Clyde stallion, light bay, white face, four white legs, inclined to be rat-tailed; one three-year-old mare, dark brown, clean limbed, heavy hodied. Jas. Smith.

Qu'Appelle Stn., Assa.—One yearling heifer, dark red, white on feet and tail, spot on forehead; small light red yearling heifer, tip of ears off; dark red yearling steer, white stripe on face, white on feet and tail; light red yearling steer with dark nose. F. G. Whiting.

### Estray.

Indian Head, Assa.—Two steers, yearlings, one has ringworm on back of neck and on one hind leg; two heifers, yearlings, one has a little white under the belly. David Good, 36,14,13.

Lumsden, Assa.—One filly, three years, dark brown, small white star on forehead; one horse colt, two years, dark bay, three white feet, blaze in face. J. Mutch.

Percy, Assa.—One bay pony mare, small star, very quiet, cinch and saddle marked, four years old, no brand. J. H. E. Parker, S.E. 30,9,6.

Wolsley, Assa.—One brown mare, branded T on left shoulder, 15 hands, six years old. T. Ellis, 16,17,9.

There is only one good use for a milking stool.

The dairyman's "16 to 1" means 16 ounces to the pound.

You can have your milk and butter like Caesar's wife—"above suspicion."

I have known many good cows, but they rarely return much good for evil.

Bodily fat may be out of place in the dairy, but never let it be starved away.

Take the cow for better or worse. If better, love, feed and cherish her; if worse, fatten her.

## LOST-Three Horses.

Lost from near Minnedosa about June 1st, three horses: one Sorrel, one Iron Grey, and one Roan, about four years old, branded on right shoulder, huckle brand, about 8 inches wide. Any one giving information leading to the recovery of the above horses will receive \$5.00 reward from

NEIL, CAMERON, Minnedosa, Man.

ALEX. NAISMITH,  
President.

CHAS. D. KERR,  
Treasurer.

A. F. KEMPTON,  
Sec.-Manager.

Assets over Liabilities, Jan. 15, 1900, over \$43,000.

Number of Farmer Members nearly 4,000.

## THE Wawanesa Mutual Insurance COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, - WAWANESA, MAN.

Increase in  
Business during  
1899 over  
\$1,800,000.00

A Fire Company insuring all classes of Farm Property at the lowest possible cost to the assured. Doing business under a charter from the Manitoba Government and a license from the Government of the N. W. T.

OWNED AND OPERATED BY  
THE FARMERS....

STRICTLY CO-OPERATIVE.

Insurance against Windstorms cost 25c. extra per  
each \$100 for three years.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

N.B.--To answer the many inquiries, we wish to state that this Company does not insure against Hail, nor is it in any way connected with any Hail Insurance Company.

## BANK OF HAMILTON.

HEAD OFFICE: HAMILTON, ONT.

Capital Authorized, \$2,000,000  
Reserve, \$1,234,119

Paid-up Capital, \$1,703,212  
Total Assets, \$14,827,357

### BRANCHES IN MANITOBA

WINNIPEG (CORNER MAIN AND McDERMOT STREETS.)

C. BARTLETT, Manager.

BRANDON. CARMAN. HAMOTA. MANITOU. MORDEN. PLUM COULEE. WINKLER.

Deposits Received and Interest allowed. General Banking Business transacted. Collections carefully and promptly effected at all points in Canada. Savings' Banks at all Offices. TRAVELLERS are notified that the Bank of Hamilton and its Branches issue Circular Notes of the National Provincial Bank of England, Ltd, which can be cashed without charge or trouble in any part of the world.

## Catalogue Printing.

Best facilities for printing Catalogues in Western Canada. Up-to-date covers designed by SPECIAL ARTISTS. Write for quotations.

THE STOVEL CO.

P.O. Box 1310.

Winnipeg, Man.

When writing advertisers, mention The Nor'-West Farmer.



## Manitoba Marble and Granite Works.

HOUKES & WHEELOON, PROPRIETORS.

WRITE FOR  
CATALOGUE.

Office and Works—  
231 NOTRE DAME AV., WINNIPEG, MAN  
Near Grace Church.

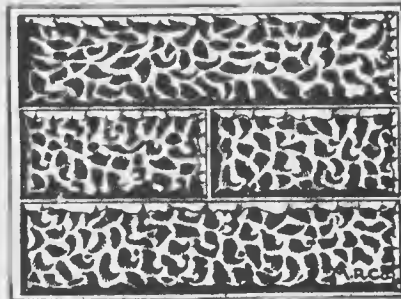
When writing advertisers, mention The Farmer.

## Are you Building?

Why not use our

## Rock Faced Stone

Steel Siding, Galvanized  
or Painted.



It makes a wonderfully durable and economical covering for new buildings, or for improving old ones.

Gives a most handsome effect— is very easy to apply— offers fire proof protection — and can't be penetrated by dampness.

By deciding in its favor you'll get the best results, at least expense.

Write us if you're interested, we'll send full information.

METALLIC ROOFING CO., Limited  
Manufacturers, Toronto.

When writing advertisers mention the Nor'-West Farmer.

## LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID NON-POISONOUS SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.

The Original

### Non-Poisonous Fluid Dip

Still the Favorite Dip, as proved by the testimony of our Minister of Agriculture and other large Breeders.

### FOR SHEEP.

Kills Ticks, Maggots; Cures Scabs, Heals Old Sores, Wounds, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of Wool.

### CATTLE, HORSES, PIGS, Etc.

Cleanses the skin from all Insects and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy.

Prevents the attack of Warble Fly. Heals Saddle Galls, Sore Shoulders Ulcers, etc. Keeps Animals Free from Infection.

NO DANGER, SAFE, CHEAP AND EFFECTIVE.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Sold in large tins at 75 CENTS. Sufficient in each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.  
SEND FOR PAMPHLET.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, Owen Sound.  
Sole Agent for the Dominion. 1874

When writing advertisers, mention The Farmer.





The second annual Inter-Western Pacific Exhibition will be held at Calgary, Alta., September 12, 13, 14 and 15, 1900. \$6,000.00 will be given in prizes. There will be a splendid programme consisting of trotting and running events, cowboy and Indian races, roping contests, broncho hustling and other attractions. Special rates on railways. Transportation charges on exhibits will be refunded. For prize list and further particulars apply to John De Sousa, secretary, Calgary, Alta.

The Free Press, Winnipeg, is making a unique subscription offer to those taking the Weekly Free Press from date to the end of 1900. The offer, as explained in another column, is claimed by the Free Press to be the most liberal ever made by a Canadian publisher.

"The Territorial," Regina's annual fair, will this year be held on August 8 and 9. Entries close Aug. 7. For prize list and all information apply to Wm. Traut, secretary, Regina, Assa.

Marcus H. Ware, travelling representative for The Estate of John Battle, cement manufacturers, Thorold, Ont., is now in Western Canada. Any of our readers wishing to correspond with Mr. Ware, can address their letters to him, care of The Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg, and we will see that they are promptly forwarded to his address.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the two-page advertisement of The Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Co., of Chicago, Ill., in which is announced the opening of a branch here under the superintendence of R. H. Potter. From our short acquaintance with Mr. Potter we believe the company has displayed good judgment in its selection of a representative for this territory, and our readers will find it a pleasure to meet and transact business with him. His office is located with Johnston & Stewart, Winnipeg, who carry a complete stock of the company's goods.

The basis of permanently successful farming in Western Canada being the rearing and feeding of live stock, there has arisen within recent years an extensive and increasing demand for an economical and reliable apparatus for the cooking and steaming of food and the heating of water. Among the appliances on the market for this purpose, many of our stockmen have used for seasons past, the Rippley Feed Cooker, manufactured by the Rippley Hardware Co., of Grafton, Ill., and we have yet to hear a complaint of its effectiveness; in fact, all the evidence we have received is most strongly in its favor, not only for the rapidity and thoroughness of its work, but for economy in the use of fuel. It is guaranteed to heat water in tanks 150 feet distant from the cooker, to cook 25 bushels ground feed in two hours, and to heat a

#### Illustrated Advertisement.

Experienced man  
is open for  
engagement to  
clean out  
hottles.



barrel of water, hot enough to scald hogs, in 30 minutes. It will thus be seen that the heat can be utilized for very many purposes besides cooking feed, and the apparatus is very easily moved from place to place. As the heating is done by steam, the difficulty of scorching food is overcome, a strong point in its favor.

By an unfortunate typographical error the following testimonial inserted in our June 5th issue was made to read "To the Wawanesa Mutual Hall Insurance Co.," whereas this Company does not touch hall insurance, nor has it connection with any hall insurance company. We regret very much that our compositor made such a careless mistake, as the Wawanesa Mutual

Insurance Co. deserves full credit for the very prompt and satisfactory manner in which they settle losses. The rapid strides this company has made speaks volumes for the satisfaction it must be giving to the farmers of the west. The company started business a little over three year ago and is now carrying over \$3,700,000.00 of farm insurance.

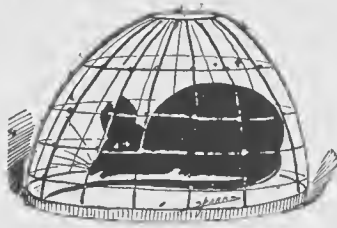
Hayfield, Man., May 10th, 1900.  
To the Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.,  
Wawanesa, Man.

Dear Sir,—Your favor of the 9th to hand enclosing cheque for \$1,000 in payment of my loss of April 20th.

Thanking you for your very prompt settlement, I remain yours truly, JAMES CHALMERS.

J. T. Thomas, Portage la Prairie, June 22, 1900, says: "It is with pleasure that I state that through an advertisement in The Nor'-West Farmer, costing me \$1.00, I disposed of all the stock advertised. Could not supply the demand in poultry."

#### Want Advertisement Illustrated.



An enterprising party is desirous of an opening.

J. M. Cameron, Shoal Lake, writes, June 11, 1900: "Our boys are all delighted with The Nor'-West Farmer. The tone of the N.W.F. is elevating, along with the information it gives concerning stock and agriculture."

We would call the attention of our readers interested in threshing machinery to page 576 of this issue, being the advertisement of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co. This go-ahead firm is still at the old stand, corner Princess and James streets, Winnipeg, and Mr. Macleod, the manager, will be pleased to have a call from every one visiting the Industrial this month.

The City Council of Calgary has recently issued a neat illustrated pamphlet showing the attractions that town and district have to offer to the prospective settler. No city in the west has finer business blocks to show than has Calgary and all are of the stone of the district, stone which has been carried as far east as Winnipeg. The ranching country tributary to Calgary has no superior anywhere else and dairying is also taking satisfactory hold. Irrigation is already giving evidence of great future success and altogether the city and country round it have many attractions, which are given in this pamphlet in full detail. The pamphlet is from the press of The Calgary Herald.

We are in receipt of a most unique and interesting specimen of the printer's art. It is no less than a beautiful collection of photos taken from almost every corner of the world and all showing some of the various McCormick machines at work. It is entitled "100 Harvest Scenes all Around the World," and is issued by the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., of Chicago. It is a gem of its kind and well worth unstinted praise. It also shows how the excellent qualities of these deservedly popular machines have extended their use to the uttermost parts of the earth.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF OUR MINES.

The result of recent developments in the new Ontario gold fields is something phenomenal, and as soon as the inevitable European capital commences to flow in this direction for their development it cannot fail to have an important effect on the world's gold supply.

A prominent South African, who has lately reported upon them for the "Central Canada Chamber of Mines," has stated without reservation that they are destined to become the most productive in the world, covering such an immense territory, some 350 by 150 miles in area, and the phenomenal size of the bodies of high grade ore.

No known gold-field is so easy of access, and in so close proximity to the European centres of population and capital, and in comparing them with the enormously productive African mines from \$9 ores extracted from 10-foot reef bodies, by shafts averaging 3,000 feet in depth, the advantage is greatly in favor of Canadian ores, which are of infinitely higher grade, and will undoubtedly lead to surprising results in the near future.

There is no doubt whatever that the mines of Central Canada are greatly superior to any yet known in South Africa, as regards extent, size of ore body, and grade of ore. The conditions and facilities for economical working are also

greatly in their favor owing to low cost of labor, abundance of water power, cheapness of provisions, accessibility through regular railway communication in all directions, and the important fact that the reefs are payable from the surface with appliances requiring not more than one-tenth the cost required for equipping the deep mines of South Africa, superior results can, without doubt, be achieved. The capitalists of Europe are now beginning to turn their attention in this direction, brought about by the phenomenal extraction of a few mines with no equipment that can in any way compare with the modern appliances in vogue elsewhere; in fact, the only comparison which could adequately convey a correct idea of the primitive appliances hitherto in use in New Ontario, is to compare a steam dredge excavator to a barn-door fowl scratching in a farm-yard. The conditions for economical working cannot be equalled in any known gold-field in the world.

The quartz lodes being in the primary rocks, are unique, for never before in any part of the world has it been possible to mine in such ancient geological formation as the "Eozoan Canadiane (Dawn of Life), so close to the original matrix of the precious metal, which, had it not been for the violent glacial erosion of prehistoric ages, would now, as elsewhere, be some thousands of feet under the present surface. This erosion can be clearly traced by the chain of lakes extending from the north-west through the continent and ending in the great lakes of Superior and the St. Lawrence, commencing with the gold fields of Klondike and Alaska, the whole path of which has been channelled out to the Laurentian rocks and primary quartz matrix by these colossal glaciers, miles in both width and thickness, and inconceivable weight. They are, therefore, of the most permanent character, and will prove far more important to Canada than any alluvial field, no matter how productive it may be for the short period of its existence.

Astonishing assay returns are general, ranging from \$50 to as high as \$2,000 to the ton, mostly from surface prospects. The reefs are exceedingly wide, ranging up to 200 feet on the outcrop, but at present, excepting in a few instances, nothing more than mere surface prospecting has been done.

A year ago the Government reported only some 2,000 men working on the gold-fields, now there are over 10,000, and as an indication that the field is likely to prove permanent and profitable to those interested, it may be observed that the output from the only four mines actually working, and these with most primitive appliances, are as follows: The "Mikado," \$286,680; the "Sultana," \$413,000; the "Olive," \$63,000; the "Regina," \$86,000.

The indications clearly justify the opinion that this gold-field will in the near future become one of the most important industries of the Dominion of Canada and a great factor in her future prosperity.

The Central Canada Chamber of Mines, recently established at Winnipeg, will undoubtedly command the confidence of capitalists in Europe, and should it adhere strictly to its constitution it cannot fail to achieve important results for Canada, and render it a valuable adjunct to the established semi-public institutions devoted to the commercial interests of the Dominion.

The personnel of the institution is undoubtedly strong, embracing as it does some of the most

#### Illustrated Testimonial.



The U.S.  
Varnish Co.

Gents, We have used your varnish on our furniture once, and I have stuck to it ever since.

Yours truly,  
Silas  
Stickwell.

prominent and representative public and commercial men in Canada, which should give it the necessary weight and place it, both here and in Europe, in the front rank of our useful public institutions. And it is to be hoped that its future operations will justify the confidence which it will unquestionably receive in the centres of capital throughout the world.

#### For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

# THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

The Only Agricultural Paper Printed in Canada  
between Lake Superior and the Pacific  
Coast, and issued on the 5th and  
20th of each month.

THE STOVEL COMPANY,  
PROPRIETORS.

CORNER McDERMOT AVE. AND ARTHUR ST.  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Subscription to Canada or the U.S., \$1 a year,  
in advance. To Great Britain, \$1.25 (6s. ster-  
ling).

WINNIPEG, JULY 5, 1900.



## THE TRUSTS AND THE FARMERS.

Henry Stewart, the well-known writer on agricultural subjects, has contributed a very interesting letter to an Eastern exchange. "Trust" is the word used to express the actual combination of producers of practically all the important necessities of life. The practical experience is, that building materials, farm implements, material for clothing and lighting and many articles required for household consumption, are increased in cost by these combinations or "trusts," with the sole object of making unwarranted and illegitimate profits only possible when competition is absent and monopoly present. A case is cited where the manufacturer of a hill-side plough notified his customers of an advance in its price and the price of parts thereof of 25 per cent. This happened some little time after the formation of the "plough trust," with a capitalization of over eighty millions of dollars.

There can be no doubt that this method is very much akin to the "stand-and-deliver" proposition of the ordinary highwayman. Every reader of The Farmer is probably to-day a victim of the "coal oil trust," and while there may be some grounds for the recent enormous increase in the prices of binder twine and fence wire, the suspicion will lurk in the minds of the public, that the advance in prices of the raw materials is only partly responsible. The manufacturers undoubtedly welcome any such plausible excuse for tapping the pockets of the farmer and act somewhat on the principle adopted by a large number of western shopkeepers, who never tire of complaining against excessive freight rates on merchandise and cheerfully charge an extra 20 per cent. above eastern prices on some article of wearing apparel weighing a few ounces and costing only a fraction of a cent to bring up.

An avalanche is impending in the form of the vast combinations formed for the purpose of adding to the wealth of a few already rich persons at the expense of agriculture. Every combination, except when formed for the purpose of economy of administration and manufacture, effecting a cheapening of the article produced to the consumer, is against the farmer's interest. The great cattle combines, the wheat speculators, the whole money interest and, in fact, all kinds of manufac-

turing interests, are gradually crushing the "willing horse," loading him up more and more heavily day by day, and they are escaping besides equal taxation on the vast wealth controlled and thus adding further to the burden of the farmer.

The whole matter is one of great importance to the farmer. It gives rise to serious problems, on the successful solution of which the welfare of our nation and the welfare of the farming class in no slight degree depends. It behooves us to send representatives to our legislative halls who will fight our battles against the monopoly octopus and not be influenced by its glittering wealth and seductive promises.

## MAKING THE MOST OF OUR OPPORTUNITIES.

Manitoba is having a season that is going to test the faith and resources of her people. It is also showing up clearly who are the thinking and observing farmers. The trial will not be without its blessings, though it may be ruin to some. Adversity tests a man. We don't know our resources until we are thrown on them. With a failure of the wheat crop and a shortage of winter feed staring them in the face, farmers have been compelled to do some hard thinking as to how best to turn the corner.

The first thought with many has been to secure winter feed for stock. Preparations were made to sow either barley, oats or millet for this as soon as rain came, if it came in anything like suitable time. The last week of June saw rain sufficient to induce farmers to sow, and hundreds of acres have been put in. More recent rain will mean that a late hay crop will be secured. This, with the green feed, means abundance of winter feed. With favorable growing weather, some of the barley may be ripened to furnish grain for extra feeding.

The failing wheat crop will cause men to look for other means of securing the ready money needed on the farm. The cows, which have, perhaps, been somewhat neglected, should now receive every attention. They should have the best pasture and provision should be made to keep up the milk flow to its highest notch as long as possible. Begin now to make preparation for milking the cows as far into winter as possible. Have some of them come in early next spring to help out the forepart of next season. Some of the calves, instead of being allowed to suckle, should be weaned. Young calves should be forced along, so that they may make nice carcasses of beef in the spring or make extra choice stockers.

Then the swine can be made to contribute their share toward the general fund. Weed seeds and poor wheat may be as scarce this fall as feed. Therefore, other provision should be made and the barley we have already mentioned may come in for this. Those who have suitable quarters will have fall litters to feed. But only those who have warm, dry, roomy quarters should attempt this, as crowded pens are not the place to grow young hogs successfully. Early spring litters will then be the best thing.

The poultry should also contribute their quota. They should be well fed now to put them through the moulting season early and get them ready for winter laying. Then, if possible, make their quarters warm, bright with sunlight, and comfortable. Don't sell all the grain; reserve a good share for the poultry, for they can turn it into product which will leave a very large profit over the market price.

The recent rains have wonderfully improved the outlook. Feed is likely to be abundant, and now many farmers are likely to wish for some of the stockers which

they have sold in past years to feed. If this untoward season does nothing else than cause farmers to *think*, it will result in improved conditions. With the economy that will be practised, the increased returns from other lines of farm work, and the improved crop returns over that at one time expected, farmers will find their position at the close of the year much better than they at one time expected.

## NOXIOUS WEEDS ON DOMINION LANDS.

The question of combatting the weed pest in Manitoba and the Territories is one of very considerable importance. The respective Governments employ a large number of inspectors and other officials to enforce the provisions of the law on the subject and the farmers are often compelled, and properly so, to destroy their crops by ploughing under when it is evident that the same are destined to become a source of danger to the neighborhood. The principle of the law is, that a man has a right to grow any crop he likes, wheat or weeds, but the moment he endangers the property of his neighbor, the public interest demands that the Government shall step in, just as it would if the offender or any member of his family, or his animals, were found to suffer from a contagious or infectious disease dangerous to the public.

One of the great difficulties in the way of satisfactory administration is in dealing with abandoned lands infested with bad weeds. Lands situated inside municipalities and local improvement districts are, with one exception, accorded summary treatment at the owner's expense, where the owner himself does not reside in the district or refuses to attend to the matter. Men and teams are engaged to destroy the dangerous growth and the expense becomes a charge upon the land in the same manner as municipal taxes.

The exception above referred to, however, is a very extraordinary one, and causes a good deal of expense, particularly in the Territories, on the part of those who should not be called upon to defray it. We refer to abandoned lands owned by the Dominion Government. It would appear that the Dominion Government flatly refuses to take any action in such cases, on the grounds, presumably, that the Crown cannot be taxed. This may be perfectly true, but the Crown must not lose sight of the fact that it has arrogated to itself in this country a role not usually assumed by Governments, namely, that of a great landlord. Ownership carries with it certain responsibilities in the case of the private individual and it is hard to see wherein his position materially differs from that of the Crown. For the benefit of the Department of the Interior, as representing the Crown in the west, we quote Section 14 of the Noxious Weed Act of the Colony of New Zealand:—  
". . . all unoccupied Crown Lands shall be cleared by and under the authority of the Government, but the Minister may call upon the local authority in whose district the lands are situate to perform the work and be refunded the actual cost thereof as the work progresses." . . .

We are well aware that they are rather advanced in New Zealand and our opinion is, by the way, that in many respects their legislation could advantageously be copied in the Canadian Northwest, but the question of paying for work done on Crown lands in the public interest should be well within the scope of existing conditions, as it merely resolves itself into a question of right and wrong. Is it just? and, if

# Our Exhibit

## AT OUR WAREROOMS THIS YEAR.

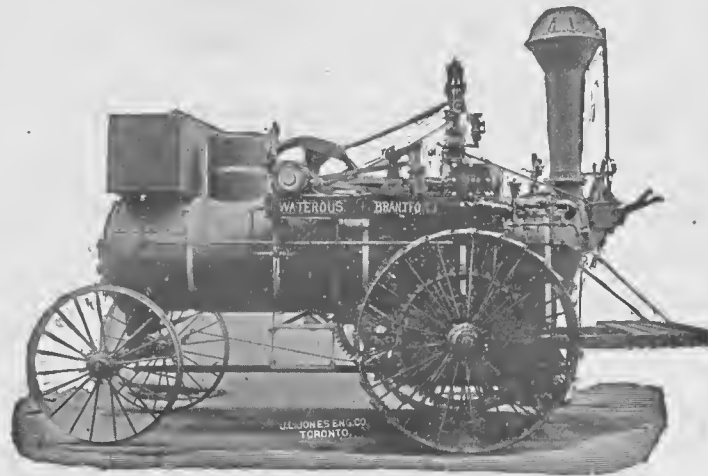
Not having entered for the Exhibition this year, under agreement with other manufacturers, dealers and jobbers, we will be pleased to show visitors and intending purchasers our exhibit of Threshing and other Machinery at our warehouse on Higgins St., east of C. P. R. Depot.

18 h.p. WATEROUS TRACTION.  
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# Niagara Threshers

JONES WIND STACKER.

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it is just, is it compatible with the dignity of the Crown, that it should repudiate such a debt?

### DO YOU KNOW THE WEEDS?

It has come to be very popular in Canada of late to say that we are in the midst of a "growing time." If our readers will pardon us for borrowing the phrase, we will refer to another way in which we are just at present experiencing a growing time and indicate a practical way in which we may improve some of the opportunities which it presents. The growing time we refer to is this, the season of activity in the vegetable creation — the season when we are afforded so many chances of observing and studying the plant life which surrounds us.

There is no doubt that a more careful observance of the habits of our crops during the growing season would be very amply fraught with profit, but, laying that question aside, we will come a little closer to what we have in mind and press the question which heads this article, viz.:—"Do You Know the Weeds?" Candidly, we must admit that, notwithstanding all that has been said and written and done to secure greater attention to the weed nuisance, there is still a very large number of farmers who continue to stumble over the same weed foes season after season, but who never think of finding out what they are, their habits of life, how to get rid of them, or, in fact, anything about them. When a weed is not very prevalent with them, they simply take no notice of it. When it becomes thick enough to be in the way they start to wonder what it is, and about the time it has got to be really bad they have discovered that it is one of their worst enemies.

Why is this? Simply because so many farmers have not yet learned to take sufficient pains to acquaint themselves with the weed plants. Some of them scarcely ever even see them. Just to illustrate: The writer very recently jumped off the train at one of our towns, and growing right around him was a thrifty patch of Canada thistles, in a district where they were supposed to be strangers! A plant was pulled and carried down the station platform. Not a man in the crowd seemed to know that there was a Canada thistle within miles, although probably some of these very men had been at the station every day all summer, and this patch grew in full

view and close at hand. Of course, in a few years, after the seed had blown about on a thousand winds and settled down to business in as many different quarters of the community, these same men would begin to wonder where the Canada thistles were coming from.

Now, it is certainly vastly easier to acquaint oneself with the twenty or thirty weed plants which are apt to do more or less harm, and to stamp them out as they appear, than to be forced into an acquaintance after they have become established, and then have all the fun of going to work to eradicate them.

But you say: "How can we learn? There is no one in the neighborhood to tell us about these weeds." In the first place, get the Noxious Weeds Bulletin of Manitoba or the N. W. T. (whichever you live in). It will be sent free from the Department of Agriculture at Winnipeg or Regina, and, if studied, will throw a great deal of light on the subject. Then don't forget that samples sent to the Departments of Agriculture, or to Prof. James Fletcher, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, will be identified free. When once you find out what a weed really is, take such note of it that you may know it for all time. We are acquainted with a young farmer who sometimes plants weeds or weed seeds which he comes across in tins, and keeps them growing in some convenient place in order that he may learn to know them at any stage of their growth, and also know something of their habits. "Lots of time!" you say. No, he hasn't; in fact, he hasn't time enough to lose it dealing with weeds in the wrong way, or after they have become troublesome, because he did not notice them in time. So he wants to take all the short cuts.

This is the season of the year to look about and see what is growing on the farm and in the neighborhood. The man who keeps his eyes open will often meet with some surprises. Do not think carelessly and complacently (as we often hear farmers declare) that "there are no bad weeds in our part of the country." This foolish egotism is often very expensive.

There are weed inspectors, whose business it is to attend to this matter. Doubtless the inspectors do good service, but, no matter how good the inspector may be, his work can never take the place of the farmer's vigilance.

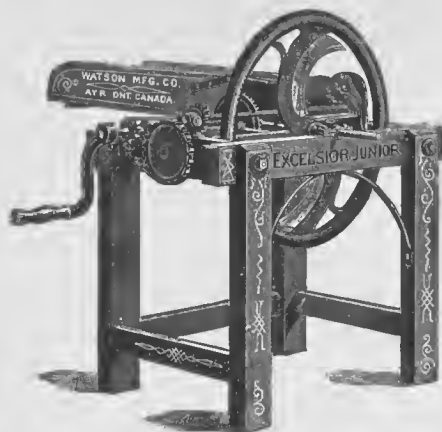
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### DRIVEN TO BETTER THINGS.

When farmers are following a one-sided line of work, and especially one that is draining the soil of its fertility, sooner or later nature will protest and sound a warning. The experience of many of the States to the south of us goes to prove that continuous wheat growing, even on our very fertile soil, is a one-sided method of farming, and if continued will eventually so drain the soil that successful crops cannot be raised. Nature gives man many warnings when he is following incorrect methods, but they are too often unheeded. Ontario farmers 30 years ago were compelled to quit growing wheat by the wheat midge and the Hessian fly. Their attention was turned then to dairying and stock raising. Now they would not go back to all-wheat again, because with the dairying and stock they are growing almost as much wheat as they used to do and the fertility of their land is being maintained. Nature compelled them to quit growing wheat alone and drove them into better methods. The same thing has taken place of late years in the Maritime provinces. The McKinley tariff in 1890 and 1891 hit the farmers there a hard blow by making it almost prohibitory for them to export hay, oats, eggs, lambs and potatoes, their chief articles of export. Just then Prof. Robertson stepped in with his cheese factories. Dairying was rapidly taken up, and thus the way was again led to better things.

These lessons were grievous and hard to bear. Why should Manitoba have the same hard lesson? She need not if she will but learn the lesson from her sister provinces. Those of her farmers who are following mixed farming will not feel the pinch of this season to anything like the same extent as the men who have placed all their dependence on wheat. Those districts where mixed farming has been followed are to-day the most prosperous ones.

There is a lesson in this season, hard as it will bear upon many. Nature is warning farmers in no uncertain voice that the man who is depending upon wheat alone is leaning on an unstable rod. The history of neighboring States proves it, as does also science, and common sense also gives her approval. Let us grow more cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry, grow more acres of Brome and other good grasses for hay and pasture, feed more beef steers and milk more cows. Then will our land maintain its fertility, give us larger yields and we will be truly prosperous.



## When Fodder is short

you look for means of making it go  
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## STOCK RAISERS' IMPLEMENTS

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They are better than any other.

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## Notice to Farmers

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# PUMP?

We can satisfy you. We spare no Money or Labor  
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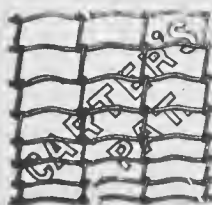
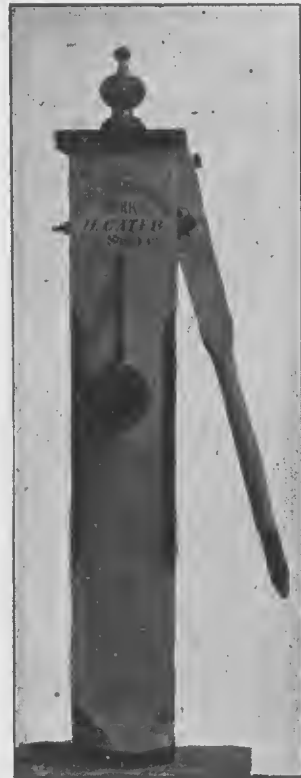
A good supply of all kinds of Pump Repairs kept  
on hand. Call and see us or write for catalogue.

## Brandon Pump Works,

H. CATER, Prop.,

## BRANDON, MAN.

Office and Factory :  
9th St., BRANDON.



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To the first ten purchasers  
of a ton of superior coil  
steel wire a complete out-  
fit will be given free, value  
\$15. Price of wire, \$4.25  
per cwt., or same price as  
barbed wire. Iron Farm  
Gates, all sizes in stock.

FRED SMITH, Brandon.  
Box 178.

Send for  
Price List of  
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Also Steel Towers, Tanks and  
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The Joliet Windmill & Tank Co.  
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Local passenger rates in Manitoba 3c. per mile,  
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The new Transcontinental train— "North Coast  
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### TIME TABLE.

Between	WINNIPEG	
	Depart	Arrive
Morris, Emerson, Grand Forks, Far- go, St. Paul, Chicago and all points south, east and west, daily . . . . .	1 45p	1 30p
Morris, Brandon and intermediate points, Mon., Wed., Fri . . . . .	10 45a	
Morris, Brandon and intermediate points, Tues., Thur., Sat . . . . .		4 30p
Portage la Prairie, daily ex. Sun . . . . .	4 30p	
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Portage la Prairie, Tues., Thur., Sat . . . . .		10 35a

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## "IMPERIAL LIMITED"

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Close connection is made with Crow's  
Nest Branch trains for all Kootenay points,  
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## ALBERTA,

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Sailing from Fort William

## Tuesday, Friday and Sunday.

60 hours from Winnipeg to the East by  
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—There is one feature of the Brandon show list that our Winnipeg directors might adopt with advantage. The Brandon list gives the last year's prize-winners of the leading classes of stock, which is very interesting to all interested in the competition.

—The frightful attack made on Mr. McArthur, of Welwyn, and his family, which has resulted in the death of himself, his wife and three children, besides serious injuries to others, is an act without a parallel in northwestern history. Mr. McArthur was one of the foremost men in his district as an agriculturist and stock fancier, and his loss has cast a gloom over the whole community.

—The amendment to the Municipal Hail Insurance Act provides that the council of any rural municipality may pass a hail insurance by-law, changing the 5th section of chapter 23, 60 Vic., so that if two-thirds of the resident electors vote thereon and a "majority" of these are in its favor, the by-law may be adopted. Previously it required "three-fourths" of the electors voting to carry such a by-law.

—Wm. Rennie, of Toronto, late farm superintendent of the Ontario Agricultural College, has been retained as farming adviser on the Rathbun estate at Deseronto, Ont. He will visit it monthly and advise with the management on the best way to handle its crop and stock. Skilled farming, as exemplified by Mr. Rennie, is bound to get on top in the long run. Such advice can never be bought too dear.

—Colonel Stevens, referred to on page 559 of this issue as the pioneer who homesteaded the site of the City of Minneapolis, has since died at a ripe old age. There were a good many men of great personal ability and worth in the lead when the State of Minnesota was being formed, and among these Colonel Stevens was always regarded as a worthy comrade and helper in the work of agricultural and social improvement.

—The crop prospects in Dauphin, Gilbert Plains and Swan River districts are at date of writing decidedly the best in the province. We understand that very little of the wheat crop at Dauphin will yield under ten bushels to the acre, while some parties to whom we have spoken are looking for upwards of thirty. Considering the shortage in other places, and the prices which are likely to be maintained, the farmers in the north of the province have great reason to be thankful.

—For once Manitoba and the spring wheat States to the south have had a rather dry spell. But our worst season is moderate compared with the last half dozen in Australia or the last two in Central India. That is the country for extremes in the matter of rainfall. From two inches in the year up to 600 is the range of annual rainfall. The average for a limited area in Assam is 363 inches a year. At Chara Pungi, in Assam, in the year 1851, 30 inches fell in 24 hours. The average for this continent will be about 40 inches a year. India has vast irrigation works watering over 20,000,000 acres of fertile soil, and the present terrible famine will stimulate greater enterprise along the same lines.

—A Methodist clergyman has got into serious trouble for calling upon God to defeat the projectors of a new brewery in the town where he is stationed. Very shortly after, during a severe thunderstorm, the brewery was struck and partial-

ly wrecked. The owners have taken the case into court, contending that the preacher is responsible for the loss they have sustained. A preacher of that sort was much wanted in Manitoba lately, not so much for the sake of the breweries, but to wake up a new variety of weather. He might come as useful as Dr. McInnes' plan for utilizing artillery to bring rain and might also come cheaper if the "son of thunder" could bring rain in a dry time.

—James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern railroad, is one of the longest-headed railroad men in the world to-day. He will carry a carload of farmers free from any part of the States of Minnesota or North Dakota to the Experiment Stations of those States, where they may personally see and satisfy themselves of the value of what is to be learned at such places. And in consequence the schools connected with those stations are crowded with their sons and daughters, who go there in winter when other work is not pushing, to pick up from skilled teachers the best they have to show, going back to the farm at the close of each session to put that teaching into actual practice.

—The expansion of the dairy industry of Australasia is progressing at a wonderful rate. In the month ending January 14th she exported butter to the amount of 4,532,000 lbs., which made 22 cents on the London market. Nearly 2,000,000 lbs. cheese were shipped in the same time. The Glenormiston butter factory in Victoria, Australia, is perhaps the largest in the world. In the flush of the season it averages 165,000 lbs. milk a day, mostly from farms of 100 to 200 acres. It is as much noted for the cleanliness and perfection of its methods as the extent of its production. The thirsty climate of Australia would seem a very difficult one in which to follow dairy work, but the quality and high price of the output show what skill and industry can achieve.

Prof. Beal now estimates that the sparrows of Iowa consume every year 875 tons of weed seeds. The calculation is based on the contents of a great number of stomachs and the estimated number of sparrows in the State. If this is true, what a lot of work the destruction of this vast amount of weed seed has saved the farmers of the State.

## Weeds.

*By a Westerner.*

There is a neighbor's land  
Not far away,  
Where they have stink-weed, and  
Weeds live for aye.  
O how those weeds do smell!  
They're for ever doing well,  
Whence they came none can tell,  
Ripe, ripe to-day.

Cows now upon them feed  
Quite close to home.  
Leaves, stalks and ripened seed,  
No need to roam.  
Now bear the farmers' wail,  
For their butter they've no sale.  
Weeds do thus loss entail,  
Still, still they're grown.

Seeds by cows are carried,  
This well I see.  
Weeds where they have tarried  
Soon there will be.  
Fight them, then, 'twill ever pay,  
Pull and burn without delay,  
Say not, "yes, some other day,"  
Would you be free.

Look at that bobo's land,  
Look, look, I say,  
Why will you laughing stand?  
Why still delay?  
O be would bappy he,  
Were he from inspectors free.  
"No time," is now his plea,  
Just hear him bray.

Right to that moss-back's land  
Turns every eye.  
Kept by a farmer's band  
Weeds will not die.  
On, then, to seed they run,  
And when harvest work is done  
Millers then dock like fun,  
Or will not huy.

When winter's breezes blow,  
Soon, soon they may.  
Seeds will upon the snow  
Drift far astray.  
Mustard, wild, bare's ear, hail,  
Tansy, tumble, wormseed, all  
With names botanical  
Come, come to stay.

Summer-fallow early,  
Deep plow the land,  
Harrow then thoroughly—  
Good advice, grand.  
Sprout the seeds, then kill them,  
'Fore too strong will grow the stem.  
Gain thus by stratagem,  
Our will's demand.

Clean your seed 'fore spring time—  
Thrice through the mill.  
For bluestone spend a dime,  
Wheat smut 'twill kill.  
Formalin for oats buy,  
And for barley also try.  
Grain, then, for prices high,  
Your bins may fill.

The general purpose cow is much like a Jack-of-all-trades, too often a failure.

# Wool ! Wool ! Wool !

**WE WANT TO BUY WHAT YOU HAVE ON HAND THIS SEASON** whether the quantity be large or small. You will find it to your advantage to ship direct to us. We pay the top cash price and guarantee good honest treatment.

You also save the small dealers' profit by shipping direct to us. These small buyers do not handle much wool in the season, consequently they look for big profits on what business they do. We handle an immense quantity of Wool and are satisfied with a small margin.

If you have Wool for sale drop us a card for prices and we will quote you with pleasure. We furnish sacks and shipping tags on application.

Please do not forget that we tan Cow and Horse Hides for Robes, making them beautifully soft and pliable. This work is guaranteed not to harden under any conditions and is thoroughly moth proof.

A postal card to us will bring you samples of this work, also circular giving full particulars as to prices, etc.

**Carruthers & Co.,**  
9th St., Brandon, Man.

# ROBINSON & CO'S DEPARTMENTAL STORE

400-402 Main St., Winnipeg.

Prices have not been Put Up for Show Days.

## DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

OUR Dress Goods stock is constantly being replenished by liberal importations from the mills of England, Germany and France, together with large selections from America's leading manufacturing centres. Everything in really fashionable Dress Goods is to be found at our counters. It is impossible to any more than hint at the immensity of our ever-changing stock.

## GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

EVERYTHING IN SEASON — that's the grocery rule we work by. Some things are always in season—count on finding them here. Some things come and go—when they ought to be here you can get them instead of excuses.

Bottom prices every time.

## MEN'S FURNISHINGS DEPARTMENT.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS priced as few men have ever bought them. We are advancing every possible thought in Men's Summer Wearables that will be conducive to comfort and neat appearance. Men who buy from us look cool and feel cool.

## CURTAIN DEPARTMENT.

WINDOWS are the eyes of your house —its most important feature—the means through which the outside world judges of the character of your home furnishings. It is important, therefore, that the windows should be carefully dressed. This can be done cheaply and artistically from our stock of Curtains—Lace, Tapestry, Chenille, Muslin, etc.

## SHOE DEPARTMENT.

THERE are lots of soles on earth that go round scaling off, grinding, slipping and sliding. It takes good material to resist this constant wear. Now, if your soles are right your shoes will last pretty satisfactorily. But giving you poor material in this part of your shoe is highway robbery. Our shoes are right at every point.

## BOYS' CLOTHING Dept.

WE mean to maintain our reputation as "boys' outfitters" by so clothing the young as to merit the approval of both the mother and the boy. There is "snap and ginger" about our boys' clothing. This season our stock is greater than ever—prices lower than ever. If you want the right sort of clothes for your boy, buy here.

A CORDIAL WELCOME  
AWAITS EXHIBITION VISITORS.

ROBINSON & CO., 400-402 MAIN STREET.

## Specialists

THIS is the day of Specialties, and we are Specialists in repairing. If your watch has not been giving satisfaction, send it to us, and we will guarantee satisfaction. Don't delay, as that often means ruin to a watch's delicate organization. We guarantee work for one year, and we will pay charge for carriage one way.

*Andrew Mc*

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

McINTYRE  
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Winnipeg.

—SECOND ANNUAL—

INTER-WESTERN

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Special Passenger Rates on Railways.

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W. TOOLE, VICE-PRESIDENT.

John De Sousa,  
SECRETARY.

## Tentacles of the Weed Octopus.

• By T. N. Willing, Territorial Weed Inspector.

Like a giant octopus spreading in all directions its long murderous tentacles, armed with suckers, seeking for something to devour, so the weed octopus is rapidly extending its numerous branches in all directions throughout the land and is gradually gaining a grip on every farm. I do not intend to discuss at this time the methods of destroying weeds, but merely to call attention, to sound the note of alarm, to the rapidity with which this weed octopus has seized our land and is fastening upon it to suck its life's blood. Not satisfied with having secured a firm hold on the older settlements the various tentacles of this octopus have extended with an all-absorbing grasp upon the new and outlying districts. The loss at present is small, probably 5 per cent.

a necessary evil, or not worth troubling about. Why this indifference? This weed is surely as great a thief and as worthy of a place in the rogue's gallery as any, and, moreover, is quite easily subdued if proper methods are adopted.

*Thlaspi arvense* is from Europe, where it is known as penny weed, or pfoenig kraut, and in this country as stink weed, French weed and herbe de Lavolette. The last name is explained by a story of a Monsieur Lavolette dying many years ago near the White Horse Plains, in Manitoba. On his grave flowers were planted by his friends and among them this weed grew and afterwards spread abroad till many farms were deserted because of it. Throughout Assiniboia it has made much headway, especially in the Regina and Moose Jaw districts, and may be found in abundance on many of the old "Lister Kaye" farms. Along the M. S. W. Ry. stink weed has spread from old construction camps and the same may

can it be more plentiful than on a few farms near Moose Jaw. This, no doubt, is due to careless cleaning of seed grain and continued cropping of stubble lands, a system which is always favorable to the growth of weeds, and is often an accompaniment of "that tired feeling" with which some very worthy men are afflicted. At Cardston, and through Northern Alberta, this weed may now be found to a limited extent. It is also somewhat prevalent on the farms of many along the M. & N. W. Railway.

*Sisymbrium altissimum*, or tumble mustard, is a native of Europe, and was first noticed here in the neighborhood of Indian Head about ten years ago, and was reported from Southern Manitoba in 1895, since then it has covered all of Southern Assiniboia, is found as far north as Rosethorn, in Saskatchewan, and may be found in abundance west of Medicine Hat, where



Ball Mustard.



Cow Cockle.



Sweet Grass.

would be a very moderate estimate of the proportion which weed seeds bear to the crop threshed; but it will grow if care is not taken to destroy them. Though these seeds are not by any means all of the so-called noxious weed kind, nevertheless they represent a vast amount of ill-directed and wasted labor. The following account of the different tentacles of the weed octopus shows how far they have spread and farmers will do well to be on the look-out and not allow a tentacle to fasten on the land, for if it once gets a grip it is almost impossible to shake it off.

*Chenopodium album*.—Anyone looking over the fields of the majority of our farmers cannot fail to be struck by the abundance of that plant known as lambs quarter, or pig weed, which, in slightly different forms, is an introduction from Europe, and a native of this country. If a farmer's attention be drawn to the matter, he serenely replies, "That is only pig weed," and seems to consider it either as

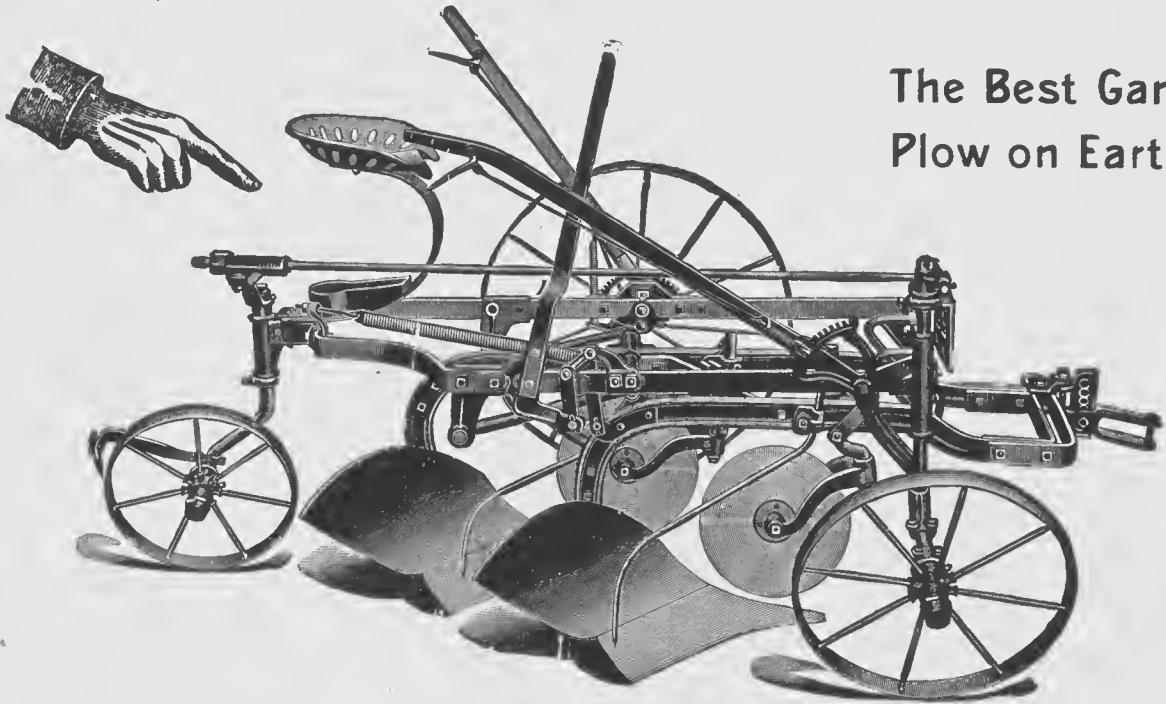
be said of the other railway lines. In other places flax seed is blamed as the medium of introduction and seeds of this and other bad weeds were carried into Saskatchewan in feed oats at the time of the rebellion. While stink weed is not very prevalent in Alberta, it was observed seven years ago near Calgary, where a few fields are now badly infested. At many other points, such as Millarville, Springbank, Red Deer and Edmonton, it was noticed last year.

*Conringia orientalis*, hare's-ear mustard, is also known as "klink weed," and sometimes wrongly called black mustard. It is from Europe and has forced itself upon the attention of the farmers within the last eight years. As a bad weed it only ranks second to stink weed, and seems, like it, to live through the winter. Plants have been seen two feet high, with seed well formed, in May. This mustard is now widely spread throughout Manitoba and the Territories, but I have no hesitation in saying that nowhere

its spread is only limited by the small area of land under cultivation. Several thrifty looking plants were seen at Calgary last summer, which would probably have produced over a million seeds each if allowed to ripen. When we consider that such plants may be rolled by the wind hundreds of miles, and that anywhere a seed finds a favorable spot, such another plant may be produced, we may realize the necessity of destroying the first plant seen in any locality. This weed is one of the most easy to destroy on cultivated lands, but the supply is kept up by tumbler from waste places.

*Neslia paniculata*, ball mustard, and often called yellow weed. It is an importation from Europe which has been found for some years in Manitoba and Assiniboia and has made more progress than any other weed of recent introduction in Saskatchewan and Northern Alberta, where very few farms are without it. It was spread through shipments of seed grain and, as summer fallowing has not

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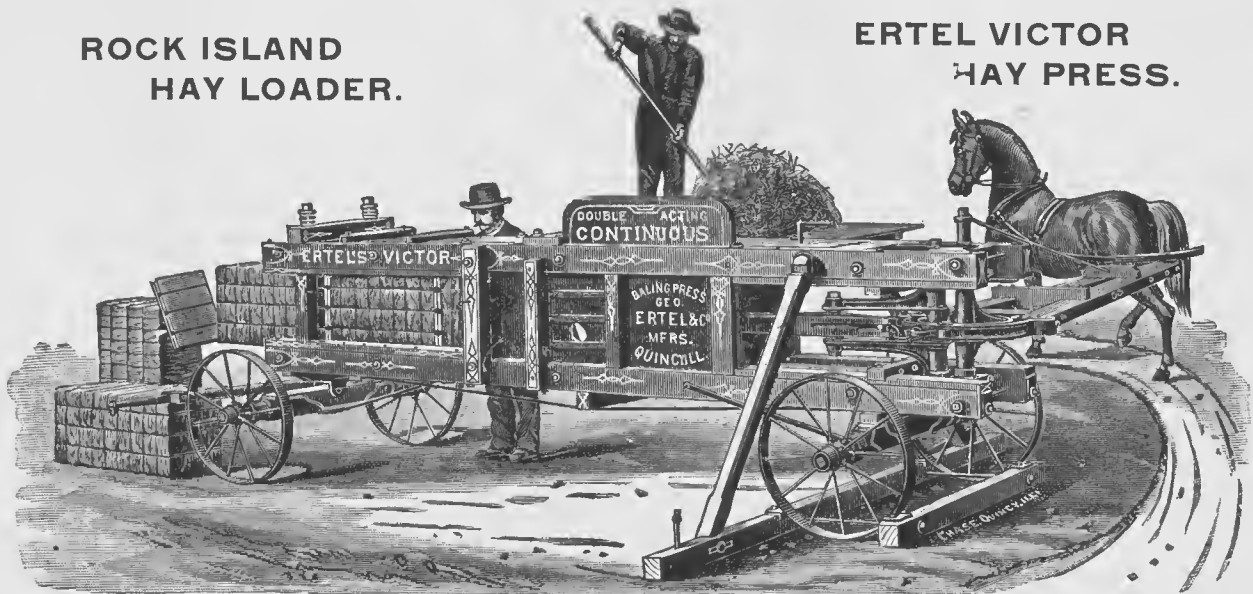
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yet been practised to any extent in the northern districts, the conditions have been favorable for its increase.

*Camelina sativa*, false flax, is also from Europe, where it was particularly troublesome in the flax crops. It was popularly supposed that flax, through unfavorable

with ripe seeds in May. It may be said of gardens, as of fields, that they are too much neglected during the latter part of the season, giving quick growing plants, such as this and stink weed, time to ripen or become so far advanced that they drop seed early in spring.

*Cnicus arvensis*, Canada thistle, is a native of Europe, where it is known as the field thistle. No farmer from Eastern Canada need be told of its troublesome nature, or of its capacity for spreading, but he may require to be told that it has not yet secured much hold on farm lands in the Territories and that he should, by vigilance, keep clear of it. One of the writer's earliest experiences in this country was mowing Canada thistles near Winnipeg twenty years ago. It may now be found in most of the towns and along the railways throughout the west.

*Salsola kali* V. *Tragus* is called Russian thistle or cactus, and was supposed to have been introduced into S. Dakota from Russia in flax seed about 1873. It is not a true thistle or a cactus, and its appearance when young would suggest neither, but it belongs to the same family as the salt-wort and the lamb's quarter. Within the last ten years it was said to have made much headway in Southern Manitoba, but has not yet done so. It has only been seen in the Territories at a few points on the Pasqua branch between Moose Jaw and North Portal, within the last two years, and near Wetaskiwin, in Alberta, some plants were found growing amongst Hungarian grass, the seed of which was brought from Dakota. Although all plants seen were destroyed, the farmers in those localities should keep a sharp lookout for it.

*Axyris amaranthoides*, or as it has been called, Russian pig-weed, is another immigrant member of the same family, and has made much headway during the last few years. Besides being reported from many points in Manitoba, it has been seen near Alameda, Churchbridge, and at points along the main line of railway.

*Amarantus retroflexus*, known as red root in the Territories and as pig-weed in Eastern Canada, is a native of tropical America, and in this country is found chiefly about the towns as far west as Lethbridge, and is abundant at Edmonton. Care should be taken that it does not gain a foothold on the farms.

*Polygonum convolvulus* is wild buck-wheat, or black bindweed, and is said to be an introduction from Europe, although now found almost everywhere. It is giving most trouble in localities where oats have been the main crop, as those farmers have not had their attention so forcibly drawn to the loss incurred by growing weeds as the wheat farmers have and summer-fallowing is not largely practiced.

*Avena fatua* and *A. strigosa* are two species of the wild oat. They are not natives of the country, but are now found on many farms throughout Manitoba and Assiniboia. About Edmonton they have been bad for years; some fields are overgrown by them near Cardston, and they are also to be seen near Prince Albert.

*Saponaria vaccaria*, or cow cockle, has come to us from Europe by way of Southern Manitoba, whence it spread rapidly over the Territories. Five years ago it was found in Northern Alberta, now its large round black seeds are quite commonly found in grain anywhere.

*Lychnis Githago*, corn cockle, or purple cockle, has long been known as a noxious weed in European countries and America and is now becoming far too plentiful in many districts of the Northwest. When examining the screenings at some of the elevators near Moose Jaw, its seeds, which are of a poisonous nature, were seen in large numbers, and as

they are not readily separated from wheat, we may suppose many more were left with the grain.

*Echinochloa crusgalli* is better known as blue bur or stickseed. It is an introduction from Europe, although now common in Eastern Canada and the States and rapidly spreading over the Territories. Many complaints have been made of this and requests have been made that it be put on the list of noxious weeds. Fire-breaks, roads and waste lands have been overrun by it and in some districts an examination of grain bins by the simple method of running a coat sleeve down into them, will convince anyone that it may also be found in the crops.

Other weeds which are giving trouble are natives of the country which through cultivation and favoring circumstances are brought into undue prominence. Bulletins have been issued by the Manitoba government and by that of the Northwest Territories, with descriptions and the best methods of destroying all these weeds and may be had for the asking. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon all that they should carefully watch their fields and destroy the first appearance of the tentacles of this giant octopus, whose numerous arms are rapidly being spread over our fair land to suck it of its life blood.



Hare's-Ear Mustard.

conditions, degenerated into this false flax, which idea was an absurdity, as the two plants belong to entirely distinct and separate botanical families. It is now found throughout Manitoba and the Territories, where it has been carried in seed grain.

*Brassica sinapistrum*, wild mustard, charlock, cadluck, herrick and hatherrick, was brought from across the seas many years ago to Eastern Canada, where it gave much trouble. The early settlers brought it west and fugitive plants may now be seen at almost every siding on the railroads, where settlers' effects have been unloaded, or grain shipped. This indicates that the farms tributary to these points are, or will be, more or less infested. About Prince Albert many fields are full of it and it is quite common throughout Assiniboia and in the Cardston district.

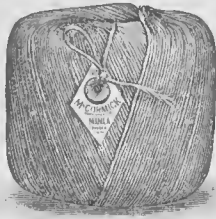
*Brassica campestris* closely resembles the above and should be treated just as rigorously, although it is the bird rape of commerce. It is frequently seen throughout the west.

*Capsella bursa-pastoris*, or shepherd's purse, is another "immigrant" which has long been known as a weed in Canada. This is becoming a serious pest in our northern districts, where many gardens were noticed completely overgrown by a tangled mass of it. It is closely allied to stink weed in its nature, being also a winter annual. Plants have been seen

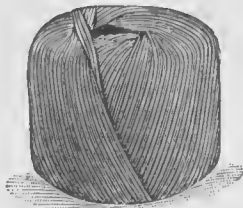


Stink Weed.

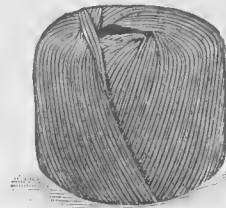
"Agriculture is the most healthful, most useful, most noble employment of man."—George Washington.



SISAL.



STANDARD.



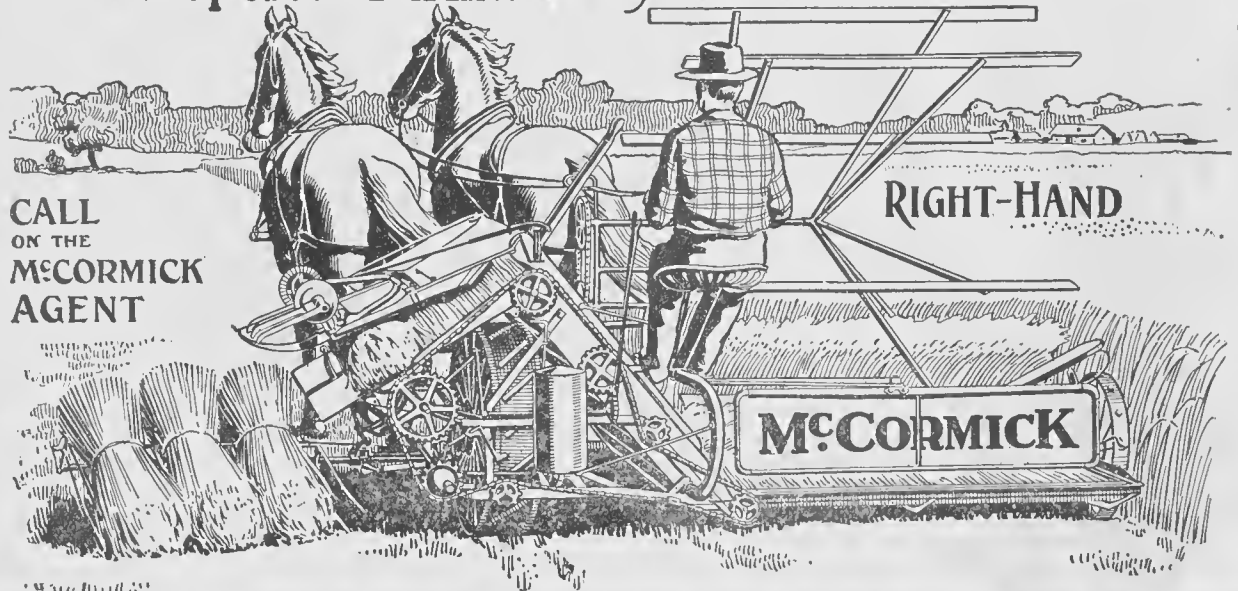
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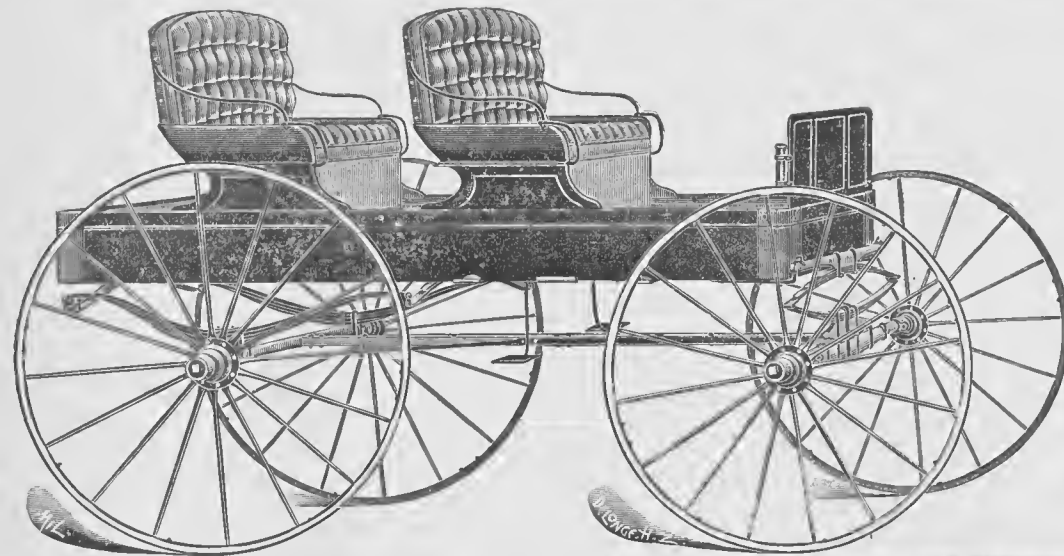


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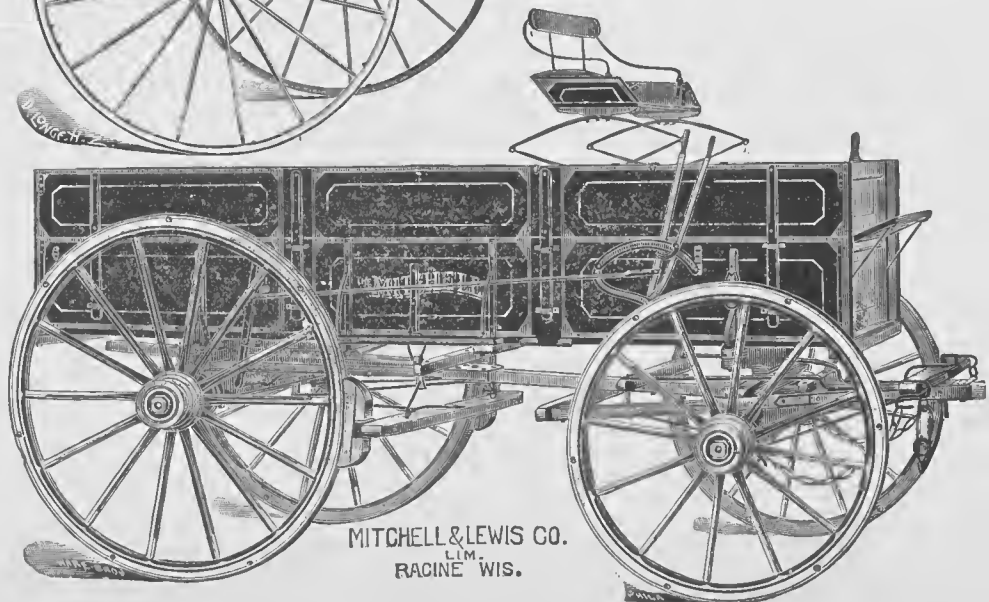
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#### Thin vs. Thick Seeding.

D. L. Wellman, of Frazee, Minnesota, the originator of Wellman's Fyfe, writes *The Farmer* to say that this year the crop he sowed with three-quarters hus, seed per acre is getting through the drouth much better than that which got  $1\frac{1}{2}$  and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hus. In the case of the thick seeding there are too many mouths to feed and they get less food and drink each than if there had been half the number of plants. A good few farmers are already aware of this principle in plant growth, and, if their land is too rich, seed much thicker so as to discourage extensive stooling and late ripening, its necessary consequence. From neglect or ignorance of this same principle such plants as turnips are often sown four times thicker than they should be, and as a natural result the bulbs are less than half the size they would have grown if properly thinned. Mr. Wellman says that when sown thinly on good land his wheat makes splendid heads and if any reader wishes to try in Professor Robertson's competition he would be pleased to give them a sample through *The Farmer*.

#### Estray Animals.

Enquirer, Weyburn, Assa.: "After duly advertising a strayed horse, what steps should be taken further if the owner fails to claim it, so as to clear the holder?"

Answer.—In Chapter 80, beginning at page 786 of the Consolidated Statutes of the Northwest Territories, will be found the whole of "The Stray Animals Ordinance," which deals with such questions and provides that if such animal is not claimed within six months after the first publication of the notice in the *Gazette* the finder may apply to a justice in a form prescribed by the Act, and said justice may proceed to sell the animal and deal with the proceeds as provided for in the Act. Out of such proceeds the legal expenses are paid in the first place, then the cost of keep to the finder, the balance to the Minister of Agriculture at Regina. See a justice, and if he knows his business he will keep you right in your procedure.

#### Private Crossings on Railways.

J. S. D., Morris, Man.: "Kindly answer the following: I am the owner of a Red River lot 10 chains wide, which is crossed by a railway company. The crossing is on the adjoining lot, so that I have to go on it to cross the railway. Can I make the railway company put in crossing and can I make them put it where I wish? The roadmaster told me they would move it to the line between the two lots. My neighbor and I want it to one side of the line if we cannot have two crossings. Can we compel them to put it there? Can a railway company not be compelled to put more than one crossing to every two river lots? What is a legal railway fence and gate? Our gates are awkward and hard to open and close."

Answer.—The company is bound to give you a crossing on your own land. If you and your next neighbor agree with them to put in a joint crossing and so save trouble to the company, so far so good, but your right to a separate crossing is plain. The company's fences and gates are probably all the law calls for and they are not bound to please you with the pattern of gate.

#### Watering Cattle.

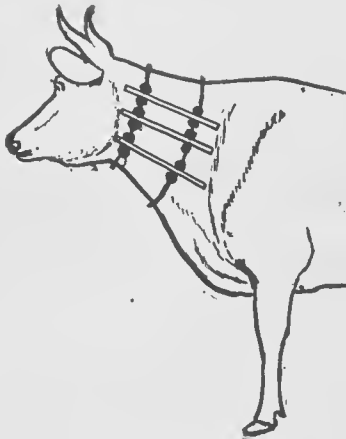
W. J. Rattray, Pipestone, Man.: "Can you give me information as to how best to water cattle, or make a place to water them, on land where there is no surface water without going to the expense of erecting a wind mill? I am fencing all my lands off into quarter sections and pasturing summer fallows, but the question of water is ever before me. I have tried scraping a hole with road scrapers, but it is not a success, cattle passing through the water make it unfit for them to drink. There is a lot of water at from five to seven feet below the surface and is in quicksand. I am trying several plans, but have not yet got one to my satisfaction and would like to hear through your most valuable paper from any who have tried a plan

to get over the difficulty. I know it is an important question with many in this neighborhood and, I have no doubt, elsewhere too, as pumping by hand when fields are at some distance from the place takes time, and these hot days is warm work, also prospects for buying wind-mills are not bright."

Answer.—We shall be glad to hear from any reader in reference to this very important question. Meantime we may say that a large area of land south of Winnipeg, hitherto regarded as unfit for settlement, owing to alkaline water underneath, is being rapidly turned to good account by scooping out square water holes, properly fenced, from which stock are watered by means of hand buckets. This could be much improved by the use of double action, low lift pumps that throw a lot of water in a short time. Over this pump a shed can be built to keep off the sun. A cistern of any desired size made of iron, wood or concrete can be put up alongside, always taking care the excavated earth is so placed as to make the droppings from the stock drain away from and not into the water hole.

#### A Self Sucking Cow.

A. Pasmore, Franklin, Man., writes: "A short time ago I saw an article asking advice as to the prevention of the above somewhat rare but bad habit. The advice given as the only preventative or cure was to slit the cow's tongue for two inches at the tip. This seems somewhat inhumane. I have seen a few cases of the former and seen a device used called, I think, a cradle, the same being used sometimes on horses after blistering, but it has only just been my experience to possess one of these troublesome cows. Being for some time puzzled at the variation of the quantity of milk of one of my cows, I came to the conclusion that she was holding the same, or that she had acquired this bad habit. So I set to work to devise means to check the latter should that be the case, having failed in one or two devices to detect the failing. Necessity being still the mother of invention, and especially so in Manitoba, where the needful is not always to hand, I again set to work to improvise a contrivance out of existing materials. Securing two lengths of small cord, also six pieces of round light wood about 12 in.



long and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter, I bored  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. holes at each end of the sticks, then having tied a knot at one end of the rope, I threaded on the sticks. Not having shorter pieces of wood, I bored through the centre lengthwise to thread between the longer sticks. I knotted the cord on either side of the sticks, then throwing the same across the cow's neck (having regulated the knots and sticks to suit the small of the neck and also the shoulder), I tied the end of the cords around the first knot. The accompanying illustration shows the result.

This device prevents the cow from reaching her flanks and in my case has stopped the failing and will save quite a few pounds of butter. I send it to you thinking it may be useful to others in like circumstances."

#### Municipal Accounts.

Ratepayer, Tache: "What means would we have to take to make our municipality give us a report of the way our money is received and spent? We have only had printed reports sent out at very rare times, and then they were made out in a collective manner, so that we knew as little after we read one of them as we did before."

Answer.—The law on the auditing and publication of municipal accounts will be found on page 1159 of the Revised Statutes of Manitoba. Every council must each year elect two auditors, whose business is to examine and report on all accounts affecting the corporation for the year ending December 31 before which they were elected as auditors. Their business is to report after due examination on the whole financial transactions of that year, and if anything irregular is found to make special note of it. This

report must be filed in the office of the clerk of the council within one month after their appointment. After that any ratepayer in the municipality may inspect such reports at all reasonable hours and copy part or whole of them, either by himself or his agent. The council is also bound to have this report printed and distributed for the information of the ratepayers. If the procedure in your municipality differs from that above outlined you should report to the Municipal Commissioner at Winnipeg. Perhaps the accounts have been published as the law directs. Are you sure they have not? Call at the clerk's office and inquire.

#### Latest Type of Yorkshires.

F. H. H. Lowe, Ninette, Man.: "I would like to have a say on the type of Yorkshire swine, or, as they are called, Improved Yorkshires. Some few years ago the type seemed to be as much head and ears as possible, hody didn't matter so long as they would balance when lifted off the ground by the ears. They were poor of back, sides, and especially so in ham. Then came a change for the better, that is, short nose, long side, and good ham, with easy feeding qualities. Now they seem to be back to the old style again that balance so well. Have had some good litters with one of the long-nosed kind that had hred back. He was always a great rustler and squealer, would he boss of the lot, nose all out in his way and squeal after the rest had gone to their beds to digest the food eaten. He also could jump a higher fence and crawl through a smaller hole than the rest. Was also best at rooting in the garden, could cut a stick of wood on his back and ever so many more things. He dressed 200 lbs. at 12 months, the rest of the litter made 300 at same age."

"I was at a brother breeder's lately to buy a boar and could not get one to suit exactly, although I thought one. He showed me a sow bought from an eastern breeder, and if I had seen her on the prairie I would have shot her for a mediaeval hog of the worst type. Yet she was registered as an Improved Yorkshire, which I think was a misnomer. She was a regular razor back. He also had a beauty of a sow which I liked very much, short of nose, long and straight back, deep hacon and good hams well let down, and an easy feeder. When one buys a pig from breeders they send anything they happen to have on hand. If it is a runt with a hump on his shoulders (that a customs officer would investigate) a big belly and a swirl on the back that would shame the head of a darkey, away it is sent because the breeder happens to be out of good ones. As he has your money in advance it is a case of buying 'a pig in a poke.'"

"If you want the long legged, long nosed, cat-hammed razor-back, why improve the pig at all? Just let them go wild and pick the worst you have to breed from. What is the use of a Yorkshire pig with a Tamworth standard? Why not get the Tamworth and be done with it? The Yorkshire can be got to yield hacon and look smooth. People have remarked on sight of the long-nosed pig, 'Why I have got grades better than that.' The standard ought to be better every year and not be let to degenerate. I have got and have seen both types, and I say, give me the good lookers every time. If I cannot get what I want in Yorkshires I will get and breed a kind that have. I will confess that I am partial to the Yorkshire, but not to the old variety."

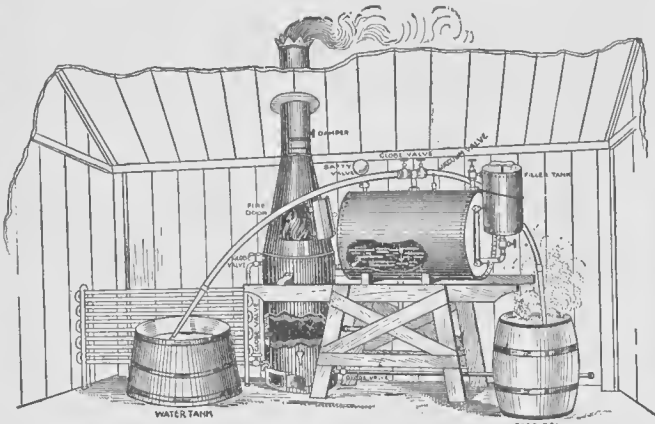
#### The Price of Hogs.

O. King, Wawanesa, Man.: "I notice that you have several times advocated that the farmers of Manitoba should raise more hogs. In your last issue you report that there have been more pigs received in Winnipeg this spring during the first five months of the year than ever before. But the price has not gone up the same as in the east. How is that? It will surely not encourage the farmers to keep up the supply at the present prices, especially as feed will, no doubt, be scarce this fall. Choice hogs are worth at present \$6.87½ per cwt. in Toronto, but in Winnipeg are still only \$5 per cwt. A year ago, because hogs were a little cheaper in Ontario the packers imported several car loads, and paid more for them than for Manitoba hogs, although the latter were better pigs. Now when the price is high in Toronto we do not get the benefit of it."

Answer.—The price of hogs depends upon the supply and demand in the market where their products are sold. The Ontario packers are exporting dressed hogs to England, where just now there is a scarcity and prices are high. In their eagerness to get hogs to supply this market eastern packers can pay the high price our correspondent mentions. But it is only for a certain class of hogs that this high price is paid. Manitoba packers are not exporting to England and therefore cannot get the high prices that the exporting packers do. Their products have to compete in the markets of the west with the cheaper products not suitable for export from eastern houses and American goods. Consequently only such a price is paid as the market will warrant. As soon as Manitoba packers begin to cater to the export trade then prices will correspond to those of eastern packers, less the cost of transportation.

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## TESTIMONIALS.

Dear Sirs : Wawanesa, Man., May 2, 1900.  
The Cooker arrived in good order. Have tried it and find it will do all you claim. Yours truly, I. KING.

Gentlemen : Carberry, Man., May 25, 1900.  
We received one of your Reliable No. 2 Cookers about three months ago, and can say it has given every satisfaction up to the present time. We use it daily for cooking feed and heat water for 100 hogs. I will require another in the near future. We have saved 35 per cent. of our feed, and find that the hogs have gained 25 per cent. in flesh since using cooked feed. Can get up steam in about 25 minutes. All we have to do is to see that it is full of water and one good fire, and you can go about your work, and when you come back in half an hour the feed is cooked. It takes very little fuel and attention. We use only the chips from the yard. The washer attachment is the best we have ever seen, and the women say they would not be without it for double the price of the cooker. We have used other cookers, but prefer the Reliable to any other, and would not part with it for \$100 if we could not get another. We would recommend every farmer who has stock to feed, whether cattle or hogs, etc., to use one of your Cookers. Wishing you success, we are, Yours truly, JAS. CUDDIS & SON,  
Poplar Grove Farm.

Gentlemen : Beaverton, Ont., May 4th, 1900.  
Having used your Cooker for 4 months, must say it has done all you said it would. I find by steaming roots with meal we can save  $\frac{1}{2}$  the feed. Often I have left it 3 or 4 hours and when I returned found it cooking as well as when I left. Yours respectfully, F. S. KING,  
Butcher and Dealer in Live Stock and Poultry.

Gentlemen : Aberdeen, So. Dakota, May 23rd 1900  
I am pleased to state that I am well pleased with the No. 2 Cooker I ordered from you recently. It consumes, for the amount of work done, far less fuel than does any other machine that I know anything about. My wife has found it very valuable as a washing machine, with it she is able to dispose of half days ordinary washing in one to two hours, thus lessening the work very much and doing a good deal better work than could be done in the old way. I consider it a very valuable machine and certainly would not get along without it. Yours truly, CHAS. A. HARRIS,  
Pres. State Board of Agriculture.  
Also proprietor  
Hub City Stock Farm.

Gentlemen : White Lake, So. Dakota, May 24th, 1900.  
I have used your Cooker and Tank Heater for heating sheep dip, and it heated the water to perfection for curing scab. Yours respectfully, W. T. HADEY.

Ripley Hardware Co.,  
Grafton, Ill.

Gentlemen : Burford, Ont., Feb 3rd, 1900.  
Replying to your favor of late date, I am pleased to state the longer I use your Cooker the better I like it. I have used your Cooker over 18 months. We have no trouble to heat our hog pen, 18x80 feet, and at the same time heat water to scald food for our pigs, of which we have over 100 head. We are building another large pen for hogs, and will need another of your Cookers to heat it and cook feed. I am pleased to state it will do all you claim. Wishing you success, I am, Yours respectfully, J. E. BRETHOUR.

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TO SEE THE

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## CARRIAGES

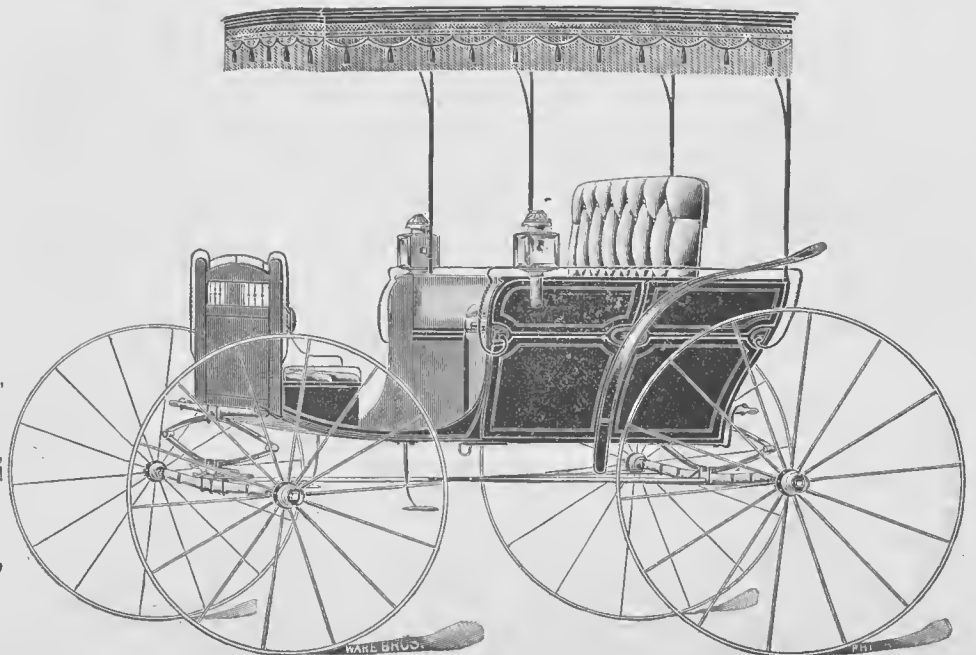
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### A Question in Pedigrees.

New Breeder writes: "Would you kindly give me your opinion on the following: A. sells a registered Shorthorn cow to B., who straightway re-sells her to C. For some reason A. refuses to grant a transfer or furnish the pedigree to C. through B., although the cow is well known and the deal an open one. Not only has the cow been registered, but her calves have also. Cannot C. have a duplicate pedigree issued? Can he register without fear of trouble to her produce, not having received transfer? Could a transfer be executed upon affidavit of B. as to his purchase and sale of the animal?"

Answer.—The question asked is rather a difficult one to answer. A great many people sell Shorthorns to butchers at butchers' prices, somebody comes along and offers the butcher a pretty fair price for them—more than they could make by selling it for beef—and then wants to get the pedigree. Probably this case is something of the same kind. In a case like that, where a man sells at butchers' prices and does not intend to give a pedigree, it would only be fair for the purchaser to pay a trifle more to the original owner of the animal for the pedigree and proper transfer. We do not think he can be forced to give one. The rules of the Shorthorn Herd Book say the transfer has to be made out by the seller of the animal, or agent, before the transfer can be made on the books. If an injustice has been done to the former seller by his not getting price enough for the animal it should be made up by the purchaser. The only way the transfer of such an animal could be made would be to write out a complete history of the transaction and send it down to the executive committee of the association, but a much easier way would be for the present owner of the animal to pay the original seller a trifle more for his animal and get the pedigree and transfer.

### Back Setting for Dry Weather.

Enquirer, Morden, Man.: "Quite a number of us here are breaking and don't know what to do after it is broken owing to the very dry weather. Some think it best to hackset it now, some next fall or spring. Some disc it now, etc., etc. Its pretty well broken, 2½ in. to 3 in. deep. In the difficulty we write for your opinion, as you give all information you can so cheerfully."

Answer.—It would be more easy to give a decided answer if we could see the sod. We assume that it is a good thing to have it killed, which in this season will take place quickly, though some kinds of plants will revive after they appear quite dead. There are two results from well done breaking and backsetting. One is that the air acts upon the soil, liberating plant food. The other is that the recently killed sod is, mainly by the action of bacteria, in the presence of moisture, converted into food for next year's wheat plants, and this process is greatly helped by the sod being buried under a couple of inches of backsetting. Therefore we advise to backset. Discing will break up the sod all right, but it wants the action of bacteria, which takes place in a moist soil. Even if you take our advice you should try a piece the other way so as to have visible evidence of the comparative value of the two processes. If you look back over the experience of yourself and your neighbors you will find that unrotted sod is a very unsatisfactory thing, even when it has been broken up by the disc harrow. This is because the plant food in it is not in a form available for the roots of plants to take up and make use of. It must be decomposed and acted upon by bacteria before plants can feed upon it.

### The Red Deer Creamery.

F. Simpson, Secretary of the Red Deer Government Creamery, writes as follows:—"In reference to the article in your issue of May 21st last, entitled 'The Territorial Creamery Situation,' we as members of the board of local management of the Red Deer government creamery, beg to testify to the excellent work done by the Department of Agriculture in helping and stimulating the dairying interests in this part of the country, and must say before going further, that it is our sincere hope that the government will continue to manage our creamery for a few years longer. This is the fourth year we have been under government management. The first summer the season's output was 30,153 lbs. of butter and the third summer the output was 62,142 lbs., showing an increase of 31,989 lbs., or, in other words, the output has been more than doubled in three years, which in itself speaks volumes for the able management of the Department, and from all appearances there will be a greater increase this year."

The "captious, fault-finding, personal grievance man" is, of course, to be found among our patrons, but he is a very scarce article indeed. No better proof of this can be found than the fact that a numerously signed document was forwarded to Professor Robertson by the Red Deer creamery patrons praying the government to continue the management and testifying to the excellent work done in the past. This was forwarded in February last, when a rumor was current that the government might give up the management of the creameries.

When the government took over the management of the creameries in this country three years ago, the dairy industry was at a very low ebb. The previous creamery management had been a dead failure and the farmers looked upon anything in the shape of a creamery with very great suspicion, and it has taken a long time to regain the confidence of the patrons. This then is the hole out of which the government has pulled the dairying interests of this country. It will be very much regretted if they suddenly discontinue their help now, or for two years more at least. Knowing the voice of this section upon the question as we do, we feel sure that if the government discontinues its efforts dairying will most surely run down the hill into the hole out of which it has been brought by their able management.

If the government were to discontinue, we would be in a far worse state than we were three years ago, as we are not yet organized sufficiently to form a corporation, though we hope to be shortly. The creamery would probably fall into private hands, the bulk of the patrons, as many have declared they would not be bitten again, would turn their faces against dairying and try some other branch of farming where remuneration for their labor would be more sure if not so high.

This would mean a great set-back to this district, as a man cannot turn a dairy herd into beef in a day, or a year either. There would also be a lot of time and money spent in buildings, machinery, etc., that would be absolutely lost if the government gave up running the creamery. For instance, the greatest ingenuity could not turn a cream separator to any account if a man went into beef or grain, and there are very few farmers in this district without one.

Farmers and storekeepers alike in this settlement are unanimous in praising the great good the agricultural department has done here in building up the creamery business. We have felt none of the effects of government "retape," but we have felt the good effect of government "blue paper" in the shape of monthly cheques, and it is our earnest hope and desire to see the government run our creamery for a few years yet."

### The Swine Controversy.

T. Daly, Strathcona, Alta.: "In your issue of June 5th, under the heading, 'The Swine Controversy,' you say that 'The Farmer does not mix itself up with purely local controversies, and that the Innisfail and Strathcona papers had given an exhibition of yellow journalism, on the quality of the pigs sent here. I tell you, Mr. Editor, the editor of the Strathcona paper was there, so was I, that is, at the yard where the pigs were exhibited and some of them sold. I consider he made a very fair statement of the people's opinion on the pigs, only not hard enough. They were the most cullish and meanest looking lot I ever saw. Now the scheme was a good one, there could be no better or quicker way of bringing the pigs of this country up to a higher standard. That bacon typed pig, as it is called (the Tamworth), might make very good sides, but that is all you get. We got a neat polished little speech from one of the party in charge, in which he said that down east people would pay all the way from two cents to seven cents a pound more for bacon made from those pigs than any other kind of hog. Now, supposing we take the average of two and seven, which is four and a half, that would make four and a half cents a pound over and above the common price of other kinds of hogs, which we will say goes six cents a pound live weight. Now that six cents and the four and a half cents that this Tamworth is worth more for quality, would make him worth 10½ cents per pound. If the government will furnish us buyers at this price, that is, 4½c. on up or down price of other pigs, why, we might see something in raising them. A farmer must look at more things than at his pig when fat. He must look at the amount of stuff it takes to fatten him. There may be a few people who do not like bacon too fat, but I believe they are in the minority. Our market is in the Rocky Mountains to the miners. They are the people who want tasty stuff, of best quality, and will have it, if it is to be got. We hear of no kicking about our bacon or fresh pork. You fatten a Tamworth, fetch it to Strathcona and ask of buyers 4½c. a pound more than the common run for it, and they would laugh at you. Then you would say they are worth that in Ontario, the answer would be, send it there."

"We are not the smartest people in the world up here, but we do not wear the blanket altogether. There were men in that yard who knew pigs as well as any government man. We are not farming for the good of our health altogether. We have an idea of our own business. Bring us what we ordered, not what the government like. Bring a few of what we like and we will give them a trial. We wanted chiefly good pure-bred boars. Only one small Berkshire boar landed here. I wrote to the Department stating I wanted one, but did not want that one. This is my own opinion, no politics about it. It is pig politics and which pig can make the most money with least expense in the present market."

Answer.—It is quite possible for a man to get

a one cent piece so close to his eye that his vision will become so limited that he can see nothing but that one cent piece, and it is quite possible for the smartest men in Strathcona or Northern Alberta, even if they don't wear blinkers, to give their own pet ideas of what a hog should be and what they think the market demands so much prominence that they cannot see past it to what is going on in the world. The kernel of this whole question is "the future of the hog market." What will be the class of hog product demanded by the market in the near future? In this light the action of the Territorial government must be judged. If the future as well as the present is not taken into account righteous judgment cannot be made. The writer says: "There were men in that yard who knew pigs as well as any government man," and "we have an idea of our own business." In contrast to this implied knowledge or their own affairs and markets, we would like to contrast the opinions offered by F. W. Hodson, in his article in this issue, on Pigs for Home and Foreign Markets, which we wish Mr. Daly to read and ponder. We fear he is looking at the immediate present and not enough to the future. In this shipment the government have been looking ahead and are laying a foundation which will be a sure and profitable one to build on. The market for Northern Alberta grown hogs is the mining regions. Mr. Daly is right when he says they "want tasty stuff, of the best quality, and will have it if it is to be got," but it will be bacon hogs that will supply that market and not the thick fat hogs. They may take the thick fat hogs now, but the change has already begun and will continue to grow year by year. Why not prepare for it? We think it wisdom to do so. Surely the men who buy auto cure hogs and sell the product to the miners should be a more reliable guide as to the demands of the market than the farmer who raises a certain breed of pigs just because he likes them. Since receiving this letter we have ascertained the views of a packer who ships to the mining districts and he says the miners are increasingly demanding leaner bacon. Our correspondent has not kept abreast of the times or he would not say that those who do not like fat bacon are in a minority. They are in an ever-increasing majority. There is a change coming over the pork-eating people of this country and it is the wise man who looks to see whether this change leads and makes preparations to meet it.

Mr. Daly makes the mistake of comparing things that differ. He says: "Down east people would pay all the way from two cents to seven cents a pound more for bacon made from these pigs than any other kind." He then goes on to average this difference and add it to the price live weight, though he tries to hold up to ridicule this statement, it is true, nevertheless, and to-day in the east choice bacon hogs bring one cent a pound more live weight than the thick fat ones.

So far as The Farmer understands this question it was the intention of the Territorial Government to introduce the class of pigs that will produce pork that will be most in demand. This we think they have done. That they were culls is not true. Judged from the standpoint of a man who has always bred a thick fat hog and who can see nothing good in a hog of the improved bacon type, they may be called culls, but that does not make them such. Our American cousins, who have settled in such large numbers in Northern Alberta, will do well to study closely the trend of the demands of the market in Canada and be willing to lay aside preconceived ideas as to the right type of hog to raise. It is bread and butter we are after in keeping hogs, not sentiment, and if the market demands that we grow hogs more of a bacon type than we have been doing, or that we like, we should be willing to lay aside our prejudices. Besides, if we are not careful now, we may have years of work to undo.

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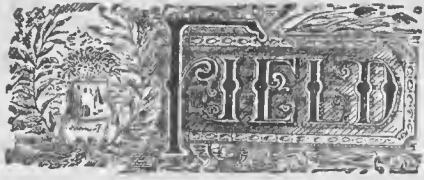
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### Our Birthright.

By E. J. Lawrence, Peace River District.

At this time of wars, rumors of wars, elections and rumors of elections, and when some of our best blood and treasure are being freely spilt and used in the uttermost parts of the earth and when the possession of more land has become a craze with nations as with individuals, we are prone to forget our own fair, peaceful smiling and happy Canada—her full resources as yet unknown, her probabilities not foretold, and her possibilities not dreamed of by the boldest statesman. Much of her territory is yet in the wilds, with vast sections here and there that never have trembled from the pressure of the white man's No. 10. Hundreds of thousands of our people are seeking homes in foreign lands, building up rival nations and leaving their places to be filled up by those below the medium of the mediocre races of the old world.

Our blood, which has of late and upon every important occasion in our history, shown itself to be equal to the best on earth, is seemingly ignorant of its own inheritance, and is ready to barter its birthright for even less than a "mess of pottage." Perhaps the nations far away have learned to appreciate our possessions better than we ourselves, and are in consequence making strong efforts to obtain a firm footing for themselves and their posterity. This is a question which, with many others, will have to be met by the generation now coming into activity.

Other questions, more particularly affecting the Northwest, we need to be alive to, as the best and largest part of the now available districts are owned and controlled by huge, soulless corporations, which are but incubuses and leeches upon our industries. These corporations, strange as it may seem, are backed and fostered by the wealth and influence of the east, as has been exemplified very unmistakably recently in Ottawa.

As time progresses these questions will intensify, and people will become more alive to these issues. It is to be hoped that in the opening up of new districts sufficient prudence may prevail to steer clear of the rocks which are playing such havoc with the prosperity of the regions now occupied. Particularly should these things be borne in mind upon the opening up of the great district of Athabasca. This will shortly take place through force of circumstances. The unique geographical position of this region will call for wise and bold statesmanship in order to meet the needs of its vast resources and give it an equal chance with the older and better known portions of the Northwest.

The beautiful and fertile valley of the Peace River, with climatic conditions, pastoral and agricultural capabilities second to no part of the Northwest, with its magnificent lakes, teeming with the choicest of fish; with its huge rivers giving safe and easy navigation for commercial purposes over extended stretches, and with its abundant timber and mineral resources, lies about midway between the Pacific Ocean and the Hudson's Bay. The natural trend of trade with this vast region (and with it the Mackenzie River basin will be associated), will be east and west, and where for at least five months in the

year it will be on the great trunk line of communication between Liverpool and Hong-Kong, shortening the distance between the two named places by over one thousand miles.

It is only now seemingly that it is becoming a very little known, that 1,000 miles northwest of Winnipeg the climate is as favorable and the spring not less early, the conditions generally not less favorable than is enjoyed there. We have had ripe strawberries as early as the 7th of June, from the field, in sufficient quantities for table use. The summer season, so far as cultivation has been practiced, for a good number of years has demonstrated the fact that summer frosts are no more frequent than elsewhere throughout the Northwest. Hailstorms, tornadoes and blizzards are unknown quantities. Horses not working graze the year round and store cattle need generally be fed not more than four months. In fact, whatever line of agriculture is being pursued in Manitoba and the Northwest is no less applicable in the Peace River valley.

### Agricultural Yearbook of U.S. for 1899.

This valuable yearbook is improving year by year and to every one interested in the agricultural progress of this continent must be of very great value. This volume is meant not only as a yearbook, but gives within small compass a picture of the agricultural development of the U.S. in the 19th century now drawing to a close. The following are among the leading papers in this bulky volume of nearly 900 pages: Progress of Agriculture, Soil Investigations, Plant Diseases, Plant Breeding, Experiment Stations, Irrigation, Seed Growing and Testing, Dairy Development, Animal Industry, Stock Breeders' Associations, Transportation, Agricultural Chemistry, Agricultural Libraries, Forestry, Fruit Growing, etc., etc. As a specimen we may refer to the paper on Agricultural Libraries. From it we learn that more than a century ago there were in New York and Massachusetts societies for promoting agriculture and a proposal, too early for practical adoption, to collect the best home and European publications on agriculture, with an eye to the formation of county libraries for the same purpose. The various universities had each a few scores of agricultural books, but Harvard in 1790 had only about two dozen, and New York in 1800 about 100. Michigan Agricultural College has now about 10,000 volumes on agriculture and related sciences and Cornell, N.Y., over 15,000. The latest suggestions propose to have in the district school or each rural post office small libraries that would be readily accessible to every farmer and at a merely nominal expense. We may refer to this point again.

### No Spear Yonder.

There is a streak of grim humor in some natures which manifests itself under all sorts of adverse circumstances. The other day we heard a story of two farmers in one of the worst dried out districts in the province, who were comparing wheat prospects. "In my field," said one despondently, as he illustrated his story by pointing with his finger to imaginary isolated wheat plants, "there is only a spear here, a spear there and a spear over yonder." "That's better than mine," answered the neighbor, with the same eloquent use of the finger to illustrate. "With me there is a spear here and a spear there, but hang the spear I can find over yonder, at all."

### The Carrot River Valley.

By Reginald Beatty, Melfort, Saskatchewan

As the Canada Northern Railway steadily approaches the district a great deal of interest is being taken in the Saskatchewan, and more especially the Carrot River Valley. Professor Macoun places the amount of fertile land at three and a half million acres, and this is probably underestimated.

At the present time, owing to its heretofore isolated position, settlement is scanty, but a large number of choice settlers have come in this season and many more are coming, especially in the vicinity of Melfort, known to old timers as the Stony Creek District. Americans form a large part of the population. Facts speak plainly, and when you consider that they have to freight their supplies some 75 miles south-east from Prince Albert, the fertility of the country is self-evident.

The Birch and Pasquia Hills traverse the district and yield abundance of wood and some choice timber (lumber can be procured at the local saw-mill for \$20 per thousand), running creeks are common, the soil is a black loam with clay subsoil, very pleasant to work and yields choice crops yearly. Going eastward from Melfort towards Red Deer River the soil becomes lighter, more of the nature of the Swan River district. At Kinistino, along the Carrot River, the soil is a very heavy black loam, more like the Red River valley, extremely rich; perhaps in wet years with a tendency to grow heavier straw than grain, but withal of inexhaustible fertility. In this vicinity are settled the old pioneers of the country, prosperous independent men, and probably, nay, for a certainty, the best-off community of farmers in the west, the Robertsons, Sandersons, Ellices, Dunsmores, Jacksons, Plants, Meyers, Andersons and Lowries, are a few of the leading families, and like the old Kildonan settlers, are honest folk, well-known for their boundless hospitality.

Birch Hills, another small settlement, lies westward of Carrot River. Here is a magnificent soil which extends close to the south branch of the Saskatchewan, where sand crops up in places. The Manitoba gopher is not known throughout the district.

To the north lies a vast tract of hay and timber land, and in many outlying spots good ranches can be had.

But the pride of the whole region is its magnificent soil, not flat or broken, but in long undulating ridges, admirably suited to all kinds of farm machinery and easy to drain in every instance. There is a large amount of land in the vicinity of Melfort, of which a great deal is being sold this summer at \$3 per acre, ten years time, if required. Resident farmers are large purchasers, which is a good index of the value of the land.

With the arrival of the railway a good town will rapidly spring up and first arrivals will reap the benefit.

The Illinois Farmers' Institute is trying a new step in their work. It is to establish travelling libraries for farmers outside of the reach of city or village libraries. It is proposed to have these libraries contain some works on practical and scientific agriculture, some books on domestic science and the rest of each set to be selected with reference to the needs of every member of the farmer's family. The use of the books will be free to every one in the neighborhood who will take good care of them and return them again. A few sets will be sent out on trial before they are put in general circulation.

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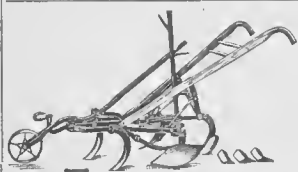


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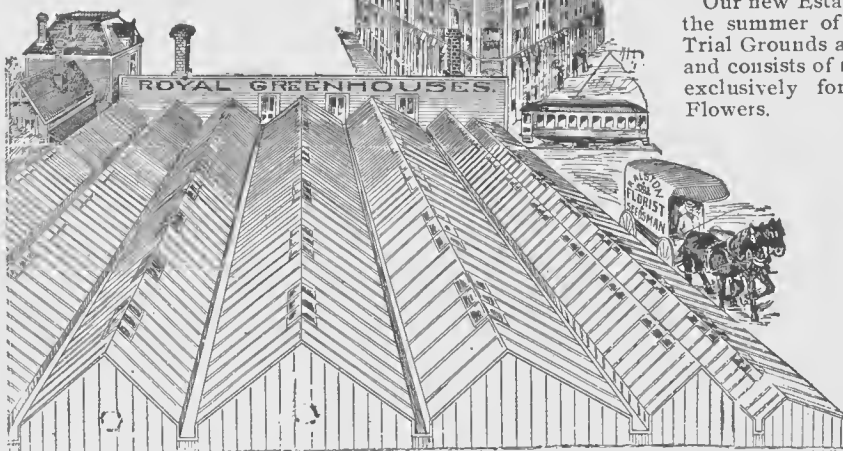
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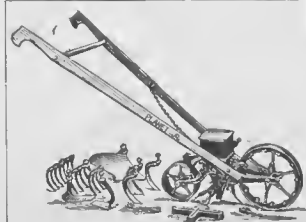
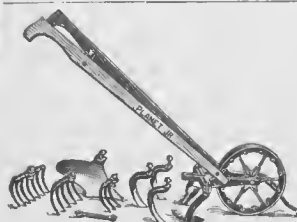
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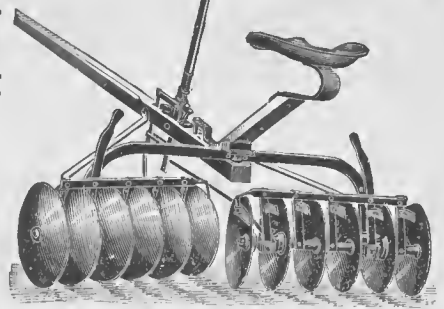


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### Western Irrigation Development.

It is small comfort to many Manitoba farmers at present suffering from a prolonged drouth to dwell on the possibilities ahead, could the water supply but be controlled so as to have it available just when it was required and in just the proper quantity. This practically is the enviable position of a large number of farmers in Central and Southern Alberta today and it is more than probable that before many years have elapsed, farming under irrigation in the semi-arid portions of the Territories will be very extensively practised.

According to the latest estimate of T. S. Dennis, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, who has charge of the Canadian Irrigation Surveys, the water supply available is sufficient to irrigate an area of some 6½ millions of acres within the southwesterly portion of the Territories, but the construction of adequate storage facilities might add considerable to this area. Some 409 miles of irrigation ditches are now in operation there, and several companies and a municipality are at present actively engaged in constructing further works for diverting the enormous flow of water now going to waste and applying it on the settlers' crops.

Irrigation is often referred to as "artificial" watering. This is wholly erroneous. In fact, it might, with a great deal more propriety, be termed "natural" watering. We find in the Book of Genesis the following: "A river ran through Eden and watered the garden." Hesiod, a Greek author, who lived a thousand years before Christ, refers to irrigation as having been practised by the Chinese for ages prior to his time. Solon, who lived about 2,500 years ago, relates that a priest informed him, that some 10,000 years before his time there was a large island opposite the present Strait of Gibraltar, which was divided into several kingdoms and traversed by a very elaborate system of irrigation canals. French hydrographic engineers of the present time have through a series of careful soundings located not alone the sunken continent of Atlantis, but have also traced the location of great canals on its submerged surface. Egypt, India, Greece, Mexico and China have all been irrigated from time immemorial, and it is an established fact that the earliest civilization and agricultural operations of the present age and of periods thousands of years antecedent thereto, were carried on under irrigation. It has been left to the enlightened twentieth century to look with suspicion on any portion of the country "requiring" irrigation, as if a convenient supply of moisture ready for any emergency would not be an acquisition to any farmer in any part of the world. Ir-

rigation is, by the way, fairly extensively practised in Great Britain, which enjoys an annual rainfall several times as large as any portion of Canada.

The following extract from a report of T. C. Ulrich, upon irrigation in the Rocky Mountain States, in which a comparison is drawn between the irrigating and the non-irrigating farmer, is of interest:—

"The farmer in the humid States is always practically between two fires. He may be either burned out by drought or seriously damaged by too much rainfall, and he is powerless to avert either of these evils. The ranchman in the arid region, who is operating under favorable conditions, is protected from the latter by the aridity of his climate, and from the former by his artificial water supply, whose assistance he can invoke at pleasure. He has the exact amount of moisture which he needs, just when he wants it, and at no other time. His operations are rarely delayed by weather conditions. He may cultivate when the crop needs it, nor is he hampered by either dry or wet weather. If his land is too dry to plow, he irrigates it to the proper degree of moisture. In most localities he will be able, so far as climatic conditions are concerned, to work on his farm nearly every day in the year. Under favorable conditions he is certain of a large crop, and will be able to harvest it in good condition. Taken altogether, the practice of irrigation furnishes the very ideal conditions for the conduct of agricultural operations."

Settlement in the semi-arid portion of the Territories is as yet somewhat sparse, and it will doubtless take considerable time before the ultimate stage of development, namely, close settlement and small holdings, to which all irrigating communities are destined, will be reached. In the meanwhile, a very serious mistake is often made by the intending settler, who imagines that once having acquired irrigable lands, the main difficulty is overcome. Large tracts of such lands are for sale at very reasonable prices by irrigation and transportation companies as well as the Dominion Government, and may also, in isolated cases, be obtained under the homestead regulations. Before it is ready for the proper distribution of water, however, much labor and some expense is necessary, and when, in the course of a number of years, the farmer counts up his outlay and labor in performing the necessary surface work, he will find that it will amount to a very tidy sum of money. On the other hand, a crop is assured, barring extraordinary accidents, every year and what is also of great importance, the value of such a farm increases by leaps and bounds and more than makes up for the time and expense devoted to its improvement.

### Skeleton Weed.

One of our staff, who has travelled somewhat of late through the south-western portion of the province and out through the south-eastern corner of Assiniboia, has found growing more or less abundantly in patches the skeleton weed (*Lygodesmia juncea*), a weed somewhat unusual, and characterized by a long single root (which usually draws when pulled from several inches below the surface of ground) and a spreading branched growth above ground from six to ten or twelve inches in height. The plant is quite dark in color and receives its name from its skeleton appearance, it generally being only upon pulling and examining that the narrow, pointed leaves which grow from the base of the branches are observed. When pulled or broken, a thick yellow gummy milk exudes. We particularly draw attention to it because that of a large number of farmers approached, not one was able to identify it. To Professor Jas. Fletcher, Ottawa, we are indebted for the following note in connection with this plant: "Skeleton weed (*Lygodesmia juncea*), a deep-rooted perennial, which sometimes is difficult to eradicate in sandy land, and also gives trouble when grain is being cut, by reason of the sticky milky juice which dries on the knives of the reaper. The remedy is summer-fallowing at short intervals, with constant cultivation."

### Drifting of Weed Seeds.

One of nature's means of distributing seeds has been a good deal in evidence the past spring, i.e., the carrying of them in the soil shifted by the wind. In some parts of Manitoba the great extent to which the wind carried the soil from field to field needs to be seen to be appreciated. The writer examined some of the drifts of loose sand, and found in them a number of the smaller seeds. He would have liked to have experimented with some of this drifted stuff from some field which was known to have a number of the weeds, in order to find out which ones of the weeds are generally spread in this way. But he was unable to do so, and leaves the experiment for any of The Nor'-West Farmer readers to carry out and report upon. Doubtless great good has come in past ages from the carrying of seeds of trees, etc., from place to place by the winds, but the winged traveller may also freight upon us much less desirable visitors. Be vigilant!

Nails dipped in dissolved soap will drive easily in hard wood.

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Thorough  
Cure.**

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A VALUABLE BOOK—Prof. Wilson's 80-page Dictionary of Disease—FREE.

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## Mixed Farming in Manitoba and the Territories.

*By J. W. Mitchell, Superintendent of Dairying, Regina, Assa.*

Let us take a brief retrospective and prospective view of the farming industry in Manitoba and the Territories. As this is pre-eminently an agricultural country the subject is one of vital importance to us all.

I have in mind two growing towns which serve as a fair illustration of the rapid development that has taken place in a goodly portion of the west within the last decade. These two towns are within ten miles of each other and as regards location they have no very special advantages outside of being situated along the railway and in a good agricultural district that has won a good reputation. Five years ago one of these towns had a population not exceeding four hundred, while the other was in a very embryonic state, being composed of two houses, with a box car on a siding for a station. Today the population of the one is about

For several years we were extremely exclusive in our views upon farming, and in our practice. We placed every section of country in one or other of two classes; it was either a wheat district, and that solely, or else exclusively a ranching country. Of course this was but natural, for in the wheat districts the land possessed fertility enough to last for years, and in the grazing districts there was room enough for all who chose to pursue ranching.

But one great truth that is becoming more and more apparent, as time goes by, and as the conditions gradually change, is that the greater portion of the west is admirably adapted for the pursuit of mixed farming, and that this style of farming must be more generally adopted. By mixed farming we mean proper rotation and a greater variety of crops, and the keeping of stock.

One strong point in favor of mixed farming is its greater certainty. One-sided farming—and especially wheat farming—possesses the element of speculation too largely. It is a case of putting all of our eggs in one basket. If crops and prices both prove good our profits are

should serve as a lesson for us. Professor Henry, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, tells us that in his State they followed grain growing exclusively until the land became so largely depleted of plant food as to render it incapable of producing profit-paying grain crops, and many of the farmers were on the verge of poverty. Not until then did they realize the necessity of resorting to mixed farming, both to increase their present income and restore to the soil its lost fertility. As is well known, dairying, with its natural adjunct, hog-raising, now forms the main branch of farming in Wisconsin; and the result is that the land has already either largely or wholly regained its lost fertility, and the farmers their old-time prosperity. Let us read the lesson in this for us.

A word as to summer-fallowing. A very prevalent idea is, that by giving land a "rest" and summer-fallowing it, we can restore it to its old state of fertility, or return to it that which continuous wheat cropping has taken from it. No doubt this idea had its origin in the fact that summer-fallowing land usually produces a very heavy crop. But why does it? For ages and ages organic matter has been ac-



Photo by J. H. McCall, Oxbow.

Scene on the Farm of Joseph Winteringham, Oxbow, Assa.

1,200, and of the other about 400 both are thrifty business towns and besides a fine flour mill in the larger the two can boast twelve large grain elevators between them. The growth of these towns is a result, and will form a good criterion from which to judge, of the development of the surrounding country. As this development has been fairly general throughout the west the visitor of ten years ago would find himself visiting a country practically new to him, were he now to return.

When such progress could be made with only a partial utilization of our resources—for our farming, generally speaking, has been very one-sided—it is indicative of what a rich agricultural country we possess, and of what a bright future there is in store for the great prairie portion of Canada.

Besides the development already indicated we have been making good progress along another line, which if not so patent to the casual observer is nevertheless fully as pronounced, and will be lasting in its effects. I refer to the fuller knowledge that continued observation and experience has given us of the possibilities and gradually changing conditions of the country, which knowledge is enabling us to modify and improve our methods of farming.

large; but if the reverse be the case we find a difficulty in turning the proverbial wolf from the door. This element of speculation necessarily attaches itself to grain buying, mining, etc.; but the more it is eliminated from agricultural pursuits the better it is for all classes of the community—farmers, business men and artisans.

In the next place, if we wish to make the best use of our conditions and surroundings, we must enter into mixed farming more largely. In much of the settled portions of the west there is considerable unploughed prairie, and to derive any benefit from the hay and grass upon it we must go into stock raising and dairying more extensively than many are at present. Furthermore, in what may even be termed the wheat districts mixed farming is no hindrance but a necessary adjunct of wheat farming; for through continuous cropping with grain the land will gradually become exhausted and in poor tilth. At first impulse, when we observe our rich deep soil upon which vegetable matter has been accumulating for ages, we are given to believe it almost inexhaustible and especially so since our country is all new and we have had, as yet, few object lessons of the contrary truth. However, the history of farming in the Northern States

accumulating in the soil through the constant decay of plants and animals; but most of this has not reached the stage of decomposition in which it can be made use of by growing plants. Broadly speaking, summer-fallowing may be said to serve a two-fold purpose: it completes the decomposition of a portion of the vegetable matter in the soil, rendering it available for plant food; and it conserves moisture in the soil through the cultivation given, which forms a fine mulch on the surface and prevents evaporation. But the idea that summer-fallowing restores plant food to the soil is a most erroneous one. Continuous wheat cropping can only result in exhausting its fertility. The sooner we learn these facts the better will it be for us.

Continuous grain growing and summer-fallowing has another very injurious effect. It makes the soil very fine and loose, and decomposes all the plant roots that bind the soil together, and thus renders it liable to "drift" in windy weather. By growing Brome grass, with its long, fibrous roots, we can restore the soil to its old-time consistency. For various reasons, then, it would seem that very one-sided farming is not advisable.

Now, a word as to the form that our

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mixed farming should assume. As has been pointed out, there must be a proper rotation of crops for the preservation of both the fertility and the mechanical condition of the soil. A proper rotation will include, besides wheat, the growing of coarse grains, grasses and roots, such as oats, barley, Bromus, rye-grass, turnips, mangels, carrots, etc. To further aid in keeping up soil fertility and make the best use of the coarse foods, the pasture on the farm (for Brome grass makes fine pasture and aftermath), and the hay and pasture supplied by the sloughs and unbroken prairie in many sections of country, we must keep considerable stock. Many will doubtless find the conditions suitable, and will find it most congenial to their tastes to rear either horses or sheep, and in such cases we would strongly advise them to do so. However, with good three-year-old steers selling at \$35 to \$45, and a good market for dairy products, right at our doors in B.C., cattle are likely to constitute the bulk of the stock kept.

To any who might be disposed to go solely into beef production we would point out the fact that when a good cow will make butter enough to net its owner \$20 during the creaming season, besides supplying skim milk for the calves (and many are doing better than this), it is rather an expensive way of feeding calves to allow them to run with the cows or have the whole milk. We have talked with different parties who use separators and feed the calves the sweet skim milk, supplemented with oatmeal, and occasionally a little oil meal, and they unhesitatingly assert that they can rear quite as good calves in this way as with whole milk. In past years, when pasture cost nothing and hay only the trouble of putting it up, we were able to make good profits from beef alone; but many are differently situated now. The land around them is largely cultivated, and they have to supply a good portion of the food for their stock from their own farms; it is consequently necessary to study how to make stock yield larger returns for the food consumed. Such farmers cannot afford to keep cows merely for rearing calves; they must milk them as well.

Since most farmers who keep cattle will, for years to come, combine dairying and beef production, they will require a dual purpose animal. Amongst the Shorthorns and Shorthorn grades, so prevalent in the west, we have many fine types of dual purpose animals; and with care in selection and breeding it might not be difficult to build up a fine dairy herd, without sacrificing size and other beef qualities in too great an extent. A very fine type of dual purpose cow, a Shorthorn-Ayrshire cross, is to be seen at the Experimental Farm at Indian Head.

When we consider that we can produce wheat, and also beef, so successfully for exportation, and that we have right at our door, in B.C., a large and growing market that pays good prices for mutton, pork, eggs, dairy products, etc., all of which we can produce cheaply and in abundance, are we not forced to the conclusion that we must adopt mixed farming if we wish to take full advantage of both our resources and our markets? And are we not forced to the further conclusion that dairying must form one of its leading features when we remember that the demand for dairy products is large, and that dairying combines so admirably with beef and pork production?

Teacher—"Why did Joshua cause the sun to stand still?" Tommy—"I guess it didn't agree with his watch."

**BOLE'S COUGH CURE** CURES COUGHS.

## Dauphin and Swan River.

It is a pretty safe statement that during the past two years no other part of Manitoba has attracted more attention from the standpoint of colonization than has the country contiguous to the Canadian Northern Ry., or the Dauphin or Swan River line, as it has come to be familiarly called. One of our representatives took a flying trip through that country and found it an interesting one. Unfortunately, from Dauphin to Swan River the railway service provides for only one train each week, going north on Saturday night and coming back Monday morning, thus leaving visitors who do not care to stay a week with very little time to look around.

Notwithstanding two or three somewhat disastrous fires of late, the town of Dauphin is steadily improving and building up, until now the population is variously estimated at figures ranging from 800 to 1,000. The buildings, too, are good, and a large number of very fine residences are being erected this summer. Situated so prettily on the Vermillion River, alongside a natural grove of elm, birch and mixed timber, this town, if nicely built up and set off by a few ornamental shade trees, possesses possibilities for beauty equalled by but few towns in the west. The prosperity which it has seen has not been confined to the town. In the country a great many improvements are being made in the way of more breaking, better buildings, improved roads, fences, etc. The dry spring weather had not affected the heavier land of this district as much as in a number of the lighter parts of the province, and the crops, so far as seen, were looking first-rate.

Going north over 100 miles of steel between Dauphin and Swan River everything looks new. At Sifton one passes through a settlement of Galicians—the only Galician settlement visible from any point on the railroad. At Ethelbert, east a few miles from the Duck Mountains, and 33 miles northwest of Dauphin, a small village has sprung up, and, although there is no settlement of account apparent from the railway, the spread which the ubiquitous Massey-Harris Co. have about their agency there is evidence that hidden amongst the trees there must be a considerable farm settlement.

Near this point the railroad strikes one of the series of parallel gravel ridges which extend northward along the east side of the Duck Mountains, constituting geological phenomena corresponding to the Arden ridges, on the south-east of the Riding Mountains. For a good many miles the railway follows this natural highway, one of the best roadbeds to be found anywhere.

At Garland, the next point, T. A. Burrows, M.P.P., has a large lumber sawing outfit, one of a number at different points along the line. We were told that there were in this yard alone about five million feet of lumber, sawn and unsawn. A very large proportion of this is spruce, and a number of the logs which we saw would measure from 24 to 30 inches in diameter at the base. The land all the way along the railroad is wooded to more or less extent. Sometimes the timber is poplar and ash, and sometimes it is spruce and tamarac, with their dark shades pleasantly relieved by a sprinkling of the chalky-trunked white birch.

As the railroad crawls around past the northeast corner of the Duck Mountains, it gradually deviates toward the westward until at Cowan, 70 miles from Dauphin, the line is running due westward some five or ten miles to the north of the mountain and, behold, we are entering

that promised land toward which for the past two years so many weary pilgrimages have been made—the Swan River Valley—the depressed region between the Duck and Porcupine Mountains.

The new towns of Minitonas and Swan River have set out to serve this district; the sale of lots for both having been held on the same day last fall and the work of building started at once. Minitonas, now of about 125 or 150 people, is situated about two miles to the northeast of the location of the "canvas city," the former mushroom town of tents which sprang up to serve the earlier purposes of colonization and then passed away.

South of the railway there extends a tract of good land with light timber and scrub, interspersed occasionally with small patches of hay meadow. The land varies in richness and in character and sometimes develops all the different gradations from a very heavy deep soil to a light sandy loam on the same quarter-section. North of the railway the country seems to be more heavily wooded. Extending westward to the Thunder hills we were told that a great many of the homestead lands had been taken up for about 25 miles. The valley is watered by the Swan, the Rolling (or Roaring) and the Woody rivers, besides the Favel and other creeks.

After crossing the Rolling river, the railway bears around to the north and about four miles away, at a distance from Dauphin of 102 miles, and just on the bank of the Swan River, the town of Swan River has been laid out. This river is one of good size, and is crossed by a bridge of 166 feet span. But for the relieving feature of the presence of the river, the location of the town seemed to us to be rather unfortunately placed. It is right in the centre of a heavy poplar woods. Let the reader imagine a small space with streets and lots walled by a line of white tree trunks, a couple of ribbons of steel stretching away on either side, in the centre of the stump-strewn space a village of rough buildings and overhead the blue expanse of the eternal heavens, and he has the town of Swan River before his mind's eye. We believe that a mile or two either way would have taken the town into a comparatively open space. But it is a lusty youngster for its age, and the population is put at about 225 or 250 people.

The steel is laid past Swan River about 40 miles, and the right of way has been clopped for about 100 miles. Construction work is being fast pushed forward and the wealth of field, forest and lake of this new Manitoba, which has for so many ages been locked in the fastnesses of solitude, is just commencing to roll down to swell the bulk of our Manitoba products.

## Unsolicited Card of Thanks.

Thornhill, Feb. 24th, 1900.

W. A. Doyle, Esq.,  
Manager Miniota Farmers' Mutual  
Fire Insurance Co., Beulah, Man.

Dear Sir,—Yours of the 19th to hand with cheque enclosed. Please accept my sincere thanks for the same, on behalf of the district. The trustees specially wish me to convey their thanks to you and to your Company for the prompt manner in which you have paid our claim. It will in all probability aid your Company in this part of the country.

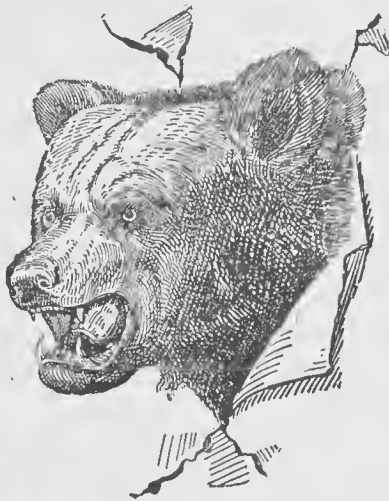
It is with deep regret that we learn of the death of Mr. Paynter, the President of the Company.

Enclosed please find receipt for cheque, \$1,100, signed by the trustees of Wellington School District, No. 59.—Yours truly,

ROBERT H. RIGGS.

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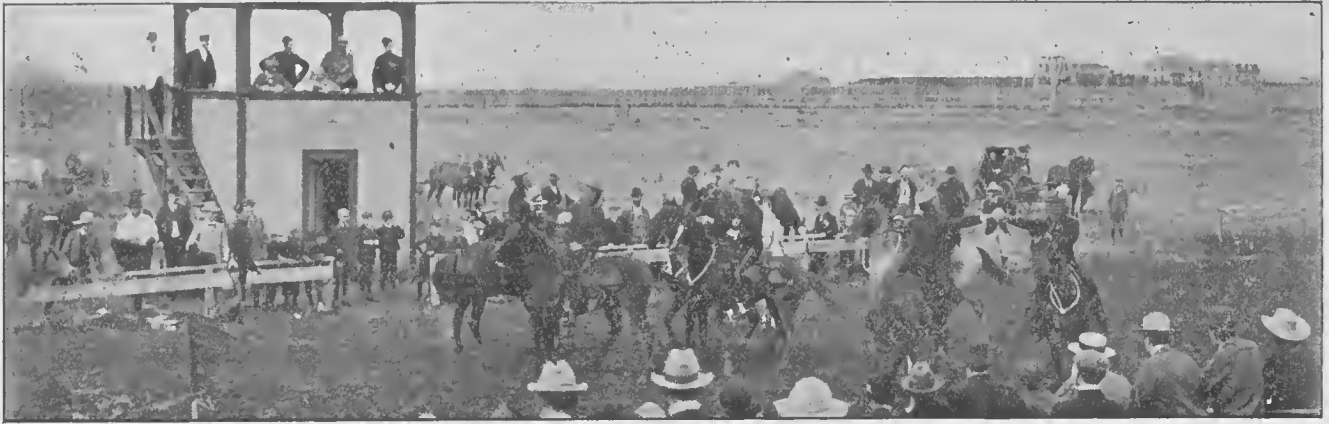
## Notes on the North-West Mounted Police.

*By an Ex-Member of the Force.*

It is within a comparatively recent period that the fame of the Northwest

gazines, and even the writer of popular fiction, to add their quota to the popularity of this now celebrated western institution; taking much satisfaction to themselves out of the discovery of this new and hitherto virgin field of literary pasture, in which their imagination is free to graze at large, restrained by no conventional picket rope. The result has been

considerable. The Indians of the Northwest, thanks to the beneficent policy adopted towards them by the Canadian Government, are now pretty well permeated with civilized ideas and fully recognize the value of law and order and are even willing to assist in maintaining them, against their own kith and kin, should the occasion arise.



N. W. M. Police Sports, Regina Fair—"Balaclava Melee"—No. 1.

Mounted Police force has spread beyond the bounds of the Dominion. The Jubilee celebrations, however, in which a select body of the force took a prominent part, the eminent services rendered the cause of law and order in the Yukon and the gallant way in which the Commissioner and a large number of his finest

to throw a halo of romance about what is really a very unromantic life indeed—the life of Northwest mounted policemen.

It is quite true that in the early days of the Northwest hunting whisky smugglers was no inconsiderable part of a mounted policeman's duty; but it is extremely doubtful whether at the present day there

Another popular misconception with regard to the Northwest Mounted Police, which may perhaps be attributed to its smart, if somewhat unsuitable uniform, is that it is a military body. As a matter of fact the Mounted Police is a purely civil force and charged with purely civil duties. Special services are occasionally



N. W. M. Police Sports, Regina Fair—"Balaclava Melee"—No. 2.

officers, non-commissioned officers and men volunteered for service in the present South African campaign have made the name and reputation of the Northwest Mounted Police resound in every corner of the Empire.

With increased notoriety came the penny-a-liner, the man who writes to ma-

are fifty men in the force who ever saw a whiskey smuggler, and as to exciting adventures with Indians, they are conspicuous by their absence. Once in a while the force runs up against some crazy aborigine like Almighty Voice, but even in such a case the amount of romance connected with his capture is not very

required of it which do not strictly come within the category of police work, but this is done as a matter of convenience and economy and because being a highly organized and intelligent body, it is especially adapted for services which require those qualifications for which no other agency exists.



N. W. M. Police Sports, Regina Fair—Competitors in Mounted Events.

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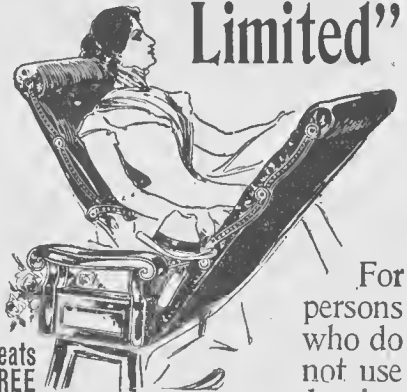
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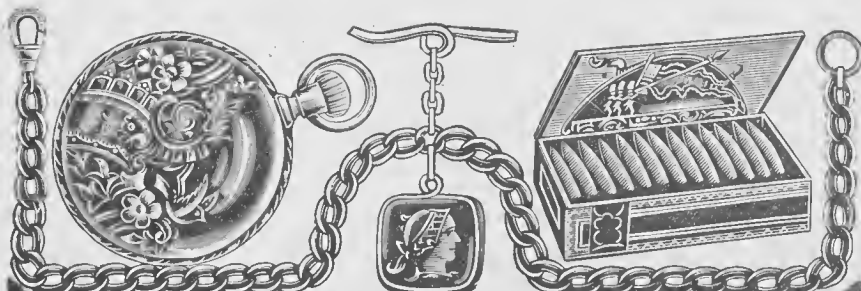
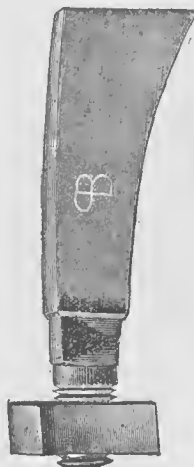
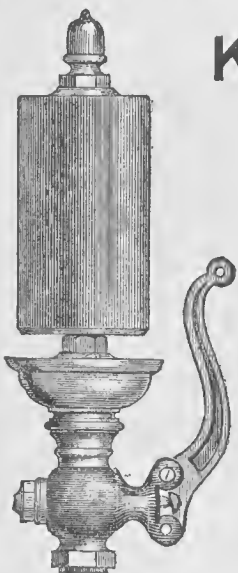
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The force, it is true, is under military discipline—of a sort; but it is not subject to the Queen's Regulations as a purely military body would be. Its organization and duties are provided for by a special Act of Parliament, the Northwest Mounted Police Act, and a special set of regulations, framed in conformity with that Act provides for all matters of interior routine and discipline. The Police Commissioner has far greater powers allotted to him than is possessed by the colonel of a regiment. He is competent to deal with charges against members of his command that in military bodies can only be dealt with by courts martial. He can give a man six months' imprisonment or dismiss him from the service for comparatively trifling breaches of discipline, and the victim has practically no appeal. It is but justice to say that although abuses have, in the past, taken place on account of the extraordinary and unlimited powers possessed by the Commissioner, these powers are now, as a rule, wielded with justice and discretion and even occasionally tempered by mercy.

There is another distinction which perhaps it is well to note, between the regular military service and the N.W.M.P.

thing infamous and contemptible and altogether dishonorable; but in the earlier days it was not so. During the period when the force was undergoing its transition from a rather "free" state of discipline to the more rigid military system introduced by the present Commissioner, desertions were not by any means of infrequent occurrence.

At that time the man who had "sand" enough to desert was regarded rather in the light of a barrack-room hero by his comrades, who usually had a pretty fair inkling of his intentions and who cast lots for his kit accordingly. It was not a very difficult thing to desert once a man had made up his mind to it. For instance, at Regina, all a man had to do was to slip out of barrack McLean and take the first train east. Although his description was telegraphed as soon as his disappearance was known to the authorities, it was very rarely indeed that the arrest of a deserter was ever made by this means. At a frontier post all a man had to do was to slip out of barracks, saddle up a horse and ride across the line to the United States territory, where of course he was safe from pursuit. On reaching the nearest post of the United

by some kind-hearted comrades in the vicinity of another police post about 40 miles from their starting point. It is hardly necessary to add that the men were not promptly arrested and handed over to the authorities, but were concealed in a convenient deserted dug-out, supplied with food, and when they had recovered from the effects of their unfortunate trip, were safely conveyed to the other side. That is about the way the story goes, but the present writer will not vouch for the accuracy of all the details.

It is entirely probable that in most cases of desertion the force was well rid of those who left it in this unofficial way. Generally the deserter was a man who had got into serious trouble and shunned the thought of an interview with his commanding officer. One case, however, is shrouded in mystery. A sergeant, holding a staff position of some responsibility, went on leave of absence for a week. During his absence he was read out in orders as having been promoted to the rank of staff sergeant, but he never came back to bear his blushing honors, and has not been heard of from that day to this, while the cause of his extraordinary procedure still remains unexplained.

Members of the force have indeed in these days small cause to be discontented. Everything possible is done to make their lot a happy one. Quarters, rations, clothes, all are of the best, while every division commander makes it part of his duty to see that every encouragement is given to field sports, shooting competitions and other means of affording healthy recreation to the members of his command. Duty is more or less constant, but at the best not heavy. Drills and parades are not so frequent as to become harassing, while outpost and patrol duty in the settled parts of the Territories is pretty nearly a long drawn out picnic.

There is nothing quite so much like the new boy at a big boarding school as the recruit, perhaps fresh from the east or from a happy English home, presenting himself for enlistment at Regina. It is an entirely new world that opens to his view, and whether he be a "duke's son" or a "cook's son" he will have to find his own level in it. Happy is the "rookie" who recognizes the wisdom of the adage that "silence is golden." It is best for him to hear much and say little, and if he is reviled—as he most probably will be by his drill and riding instructors—let him revile not again lest a worse thing come to him. He must also accept such little pleasantries as being sent to the carpenter's shop to be measured for his sentry box, to the tailor's for a pair of cloth spurs, or to the tinsmith's for a quarter's worth of bath tickets, in the spirit in which they are offered and get even if he can by working them off on the next recruit that comes along.

There is no better training school for a young man of from 18 to 25 years of age than five years' service in the N.W.M.P. He will learn there perhaps better than anywhere else, if he has sense enough, just what he is worth when compared with other men; he will find plenty to tell him if he has any doubt about the matter. He will come in contact with a great variety of characters and so gain a knowledge of human nature that will be of value to him afterwards. Besides he learns discipline, which is one of the most valuable things any man can learn; for he only is fit to command who has learned to obey. There are other advantages in connection with a period of service. Take the case of a young well-educated Englishman just out from home, with perhaps a few hundred pounds, of which he does not know the value. He may per-



An Evening Scene on the Old Homestead

In the former a very large proportion of those who present themselves for enlistment are absolutely illiterate; in the police force, on the other hand, an illiterate person would not be engaged; for it is a sine qua non qualification for admission to this service that a recruit shall be able to read and write and perform the other processes for which a common school education usually qualifies. There are, as a matter of fact, many well educated men in the ranks of the N.W.M.P. and the general level of intelligence is very high.

Drunkenness on duty is the most serious offence a member of the force can be guilty of under the regulations, and it, in common with such offences as permitting a prisoner to escape, and attempted desertion, are punished very severely indeed. Usually the penalty imposed is six months' hard labor with dismissal from the service at the end of the term. It may come as a surprise to many that any one should desert from such a body as the N.W.M.P. Under the enlightened management of the force now prevailing and owing to the weeding out of tough characters and consequent raising of the moral tone of the force, there is now no desertion. Desertion is now regarded by every member of the service as some-

States Army the deserter usually gave up his horse and saddle to the military authorities; otherwise he simply turned the horse loose to find its way back as best it might to the Canadian side.

Some desertions were, however, attended with rather unpleasant experiences. There used to be a legend told in every barrack room of a party of men whose ignorance of elementary astronomy very nearly upset an otherwise well-laid plan for attaining freedom from the irksomeness of police life at a post within a few miles of the international boundary. On a dark night the party slipped out of barracks, on foot, intending to make their way across the line, guiding their course by the stars. The particular constellation chosen for this purpose was the well-known "dipper," especially that portion of it which points to the polar star. "If," argued our wiseacres, "one end of the pointer points to the pole star, which is certainly the north, is it not equally certain that the other end must point to the south?" Alas! they left out of their calculations the fact that it is only at one particular time that the pointer lies along the meridian. As a natural consequence the party got hopelessly lost and after wandering without food for about three days and nights on the prairie, was found

haps pay it to some of those sharks who pretend to teach farming for a premium, and in a year or two he will neither have money nor any knowledge of farming. On the other hand he may squander it on his own pleasure or on the so-called friends, of whom he will have plenty—while the money lasts—and in the end he will probably drift into dissipated habits and become a hopeless drunkard and hotel bum. Now, instead of this, suppose he puts his money in a bank, joins the Mounted Police and serves for five years. At the end of that time he will have knowledge of the country, knowledge of its capabilities, prices, climate. He will also, as already indicated, have gained some knowledge of human nature. His money will still be ready for him in the bank—indeed, if he has been thrifty he may have added to it. He has passed the five years in honorable service of Her Majesty and is in every way a vastly superior person to what he was when he first reached the country. And "the proof of the pudding is the eating." There are no men who have made better farmers, ranchers, merchants and even government officials than those who have served in the Mounted Police. Ex-members of the force are to be found doing well, many of them married and surrounded with healthy happy families, in nearly every town in the Territories.

It is probable that the time is approaching when considerable change must take place in the distribution of the force. Already it is more than questionable whether, in the eastern portion of the Territories, the police could not be replaced by some less expensive system. Owing to the large influx of immigration from the United States and the peculiar conditions prevailing in the ranching country, it will probably be necessary to retain a portion of the force in the western portion of the Territories for some years yet, but no selfish local consideration must stand in the way of replacing it by some system better suited to the conditions which must arise with close settlement, when the proper time arrives. The ultimate destiny of the Northwest Mounted Police is to protect life and property and carry out the commands of British law and justice in the vast territory lying about the Athabasca and Peace Rivers and extending into the Arctic Circle, and from the Alaskan boundary to the shores of Hudson's Bay.

#### DR. BARNARDO'S HOME.

The managers of these institutions invite applications from farmers and others for boys and youths who are being sent out periodically, after careful training in English homes. The older boys remain for a period of one year at the Farm Home at Russell, during which time they receive practical instruction in general farm work before being placed in situations. Boys from eleven to thirteen are placed from the distributing home in Winnipeg. Applications for younger boys should be addressed to the Resident Superintendent—115 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg, or P.O. Box 970—and for older boys, possessing experience in farm work, to Manager Dr. Barnardo's Farm Home, Barnardo, Man.

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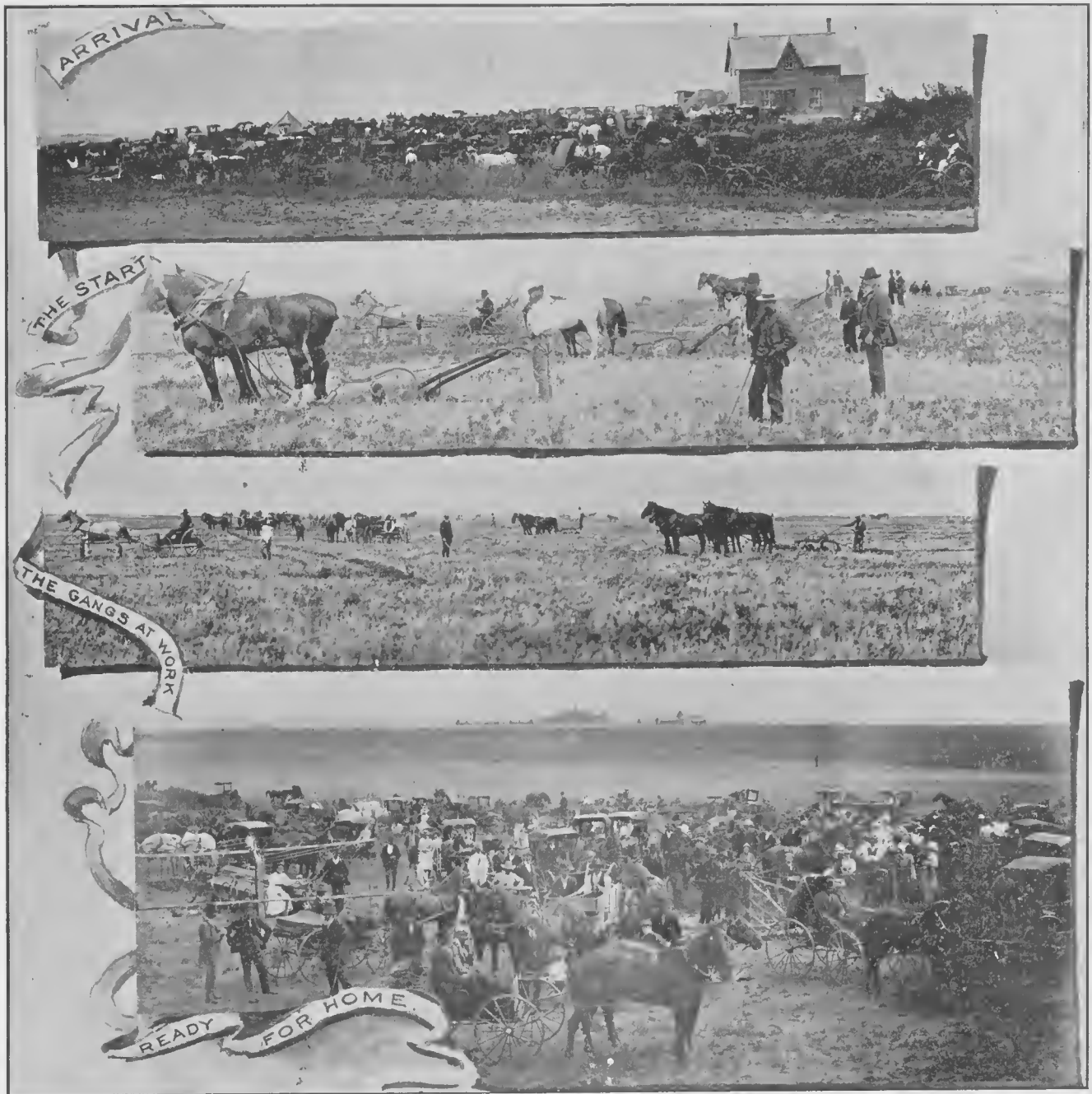
## Plowing Matches.

In every district where they have been taken up the plowing matches are the events of the season. Ever growing crowds turn out in holiday style. All ages and both sexes gather for business or pleasure and all go away pleased that they have been there. Blessings on the men that invented plowing matches, for they are here to stay as a valuable educational

Our space is much too small for the eloquent descriptions sent to us by the local secretaries, and we are sorry we have been forced to prune so much, but we hope our reports will be found accurate and impartial. By the way, we like very much the business-like programme of the Oak Lake society and advise other directors to send for a spare copy of it. The critic and kicker is always on hand at these gatherings and his remarks, coupled with the scoring of the judges, are valuable helps to all who seek perfect light on fine points in

sence of the contract, and we like the prizes for early finish as well as for easy carriage in man and horse, and good grooming. Each one of them is well calculated to make a man proud of his calling and of his patiently acquired skill in that calling and the commendation skilled work always deserves.

Therefore we say, "Speed the plow," multiply the men who aspire to skill in handling it and multiply the opportunities for rousing and fostering the worthy ambition which is making the plowing



Scenes at the Fifth Annual Blyth Plowing Match, held on the Farm of Frank Baker, 7 miles south-east of Brandon, Man., June 15th, 1900.

force in our most important industry, and even where there is still no such match, we see long straight lands of good work made by young men who are only waiting their chance to make their mark on the prize list. As a social relaxation in the easy season between seed time and harvest the local match is a great event in the eyes of the people and the open class brings in the outside champions to show the very best that the best men can do, and give home men competitors worth rivaling.

plowing. Only those who, like ourselves, have driven for years, past the crooked and gusseted lands of the go-as-you-please plowman, can realize the change in plowing since the happy day when plowing matches became a power in the land. Nature, like an indulgent mother, has done her best for us, and our ragged work, but cut-and-cover, out-and-in work is now out of date, and we admire the lively kick the local matches, and the men who share in them, have given to hasten its departure. In our pushing province time is of the es-

match so pleasant, so attractive and so truly useful to our country.

### Blyth.

The special prizes at this match, not decided when our reporter left, and thus not given in last issue, were as follows: W. Turner, champion, gold medal. John Mayhew, Wawanesa, the Fowler silver cup.

Best crown and finish on the field, W. Croy, Brandon.

The keenest competition of the day was

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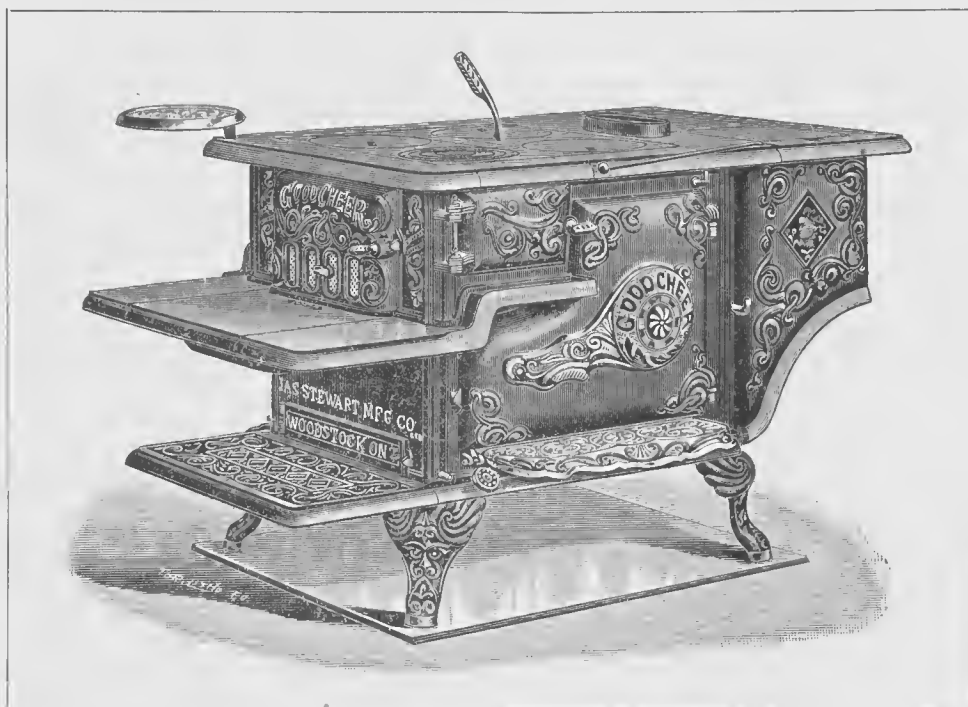
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on men's 16-inch walking plow, W. Croy, 71 points; A. T. Elder, 66; G. R. Charleson, 65, Jas. Mayhew, 61.

For 16 or 17-inch walking plow, John Mayhew, 86; Willow Elder, 85.

#### Oak Lake.

This match was held on the farm of J. Jackson, three miles west of Griswold. Thirty plows were in the field. The awards were as follows:

14-inch walking plow—1, W. Croy, 85; 2, J. Sutherland, 76; 3, W. Turner, 54.

Walking plow, 14-inch, for men who never won a first prize—1, J. Stott, 68½; 2, W. Guild, 62; 3, Thos. Doherty, 52½; 4, A. Ripon, 41; 5, J. Smith, 34.

Walking plow, 16-inch—1 and 2, T. Hill and W. A. Crowley, equal, 84; 3, D. McFarlane, 74; 4, J. Gillespie, 74.

Gang plows—1, W. Young, 77; 2, A. E. Ross, 76; 3, H. Wright, 73.

Sulky plows—1, H. Caldwell, 63; 2, Mason, 58.

Boys under 16, walking plow—1, L. Wisner, 57; 2, E. Tomlinson, 47; 3, J. Holt, 34.

For Massey-Harris plows only—1, A. Stott, 81; 2, J. E. Tolton, 80.

Young men—1, D. A. Goodwin, 51; 2, D. Guinn, 38.

W. Croy received two specials, one for best plowed acre, and one for best feering and finishing. Leslie Wisner was the youngest plowman on the field, and Jas. Gillespie, Sr., oldest. Wm. Johnston received special for best groomed team.

#### Portage la Prairie.

The first plowing match under the control of the farmers institute was held on the farm of Thos. Sissons and was a decided success in every way. The following is the scale of points under which the work was judged: Straightness, 15 points; feering, 15; in and outs at ends, 5; depth and width of furrow, 10; evenness of surface, 10; finishing, 15; covering weeds and stubble, 30; total, 100. Nearly every plow on the field, walking and gang, was a 14-inch. The prize money amounted to \$339.25, and the attendance, one of the largest ever seen in the district, numbered over 1,500. There were about 30 competitors, a capital turn-out for a first start. The awards were as follows:

Class 1, 14-inch walking plow—1, Robt. Brown, 91; 2, Jos. Chisholm, 83; 3, Robt. Miller, 71; 4, Jas. Campbell, 59.

Class 2, for men who have never won a first prize—1, J. McCowan, 86; 2, J. Cuthbert, 78; 3, W. Rodger, 76; 4, A. McKay, 70; 5, — Bryden, 68.

Class 3, boys under 18, resident in municipality—1, C. Thomson, 75; 2, F. Smith, 67; 3, F. H. Routledge, 64; 4, W. Dow, 54.

Class 4, gang plows—1, Thos. Yuill, 87; 2, J. Jones, 75; 3, A. Beam, 67; 4, D. Little, 64; 5, G. MeVicar, 63.

Class 5, gang for resident boys under 18—1, Jas. McCartney, 84; 2, T. Carroll, 63.

Special, \$50 by J. & E. Brown, for best gang plowing in the field—Thos. Yuill.

Best groomed and handled single team—1, C. Thomson, 2, R. Brown.

Best groomed and handled double teams—1, D. Little; 2, G. MeVicar.

Sweepstakes for best plowed land in the field—Robt. Brown.

Best crown, boys' class—C. Thomson.

Best finish, boys' class—C. Thomson.

#### Bradwardine.

This competition, held on the farm of Thos. Beamish, 17 miles north of Griswold, drew 26 competitors. Prizes to the value of \$194 were offered and close on 30 acres plowed. The awards were as follows:—

Boys' 14-inch—1, E. Tomlinson, 81; 2, W. White, 69; 3, W. Jamison, 56; 4, L. Wisner, 53.

Open 14-inch—1, J. Sutherland, 79; W. A. Crowley, 70; J. Stott had 71, but was ruled out for overtime.

For men not before first prize winners—1, A. Atkinson, 68; 2, Thos. Jasper, 59; 3, E. Tolton, 52.

Open 16-inch—1, W. Croy, 85; 2, G. Lorimer, 80.

For men not before first prize winners—1, S. Jasper, 70; 2, J. Rowan, 60; 3, R. Gilree, 59.

Sulky—1, J. Strahan, 79; 2, F. Houck, 73; 3, Frank Widdifield, 66.

Gang—1, R. Joint, 74; 2, A. Ross, 70; 3, A. Hunter, 49.

Best crown and finish—W. Croy.

First out, 14-inch—Thos. Jasper.

First out, 16-inch—S. Jasper.

A large turn-out of visitors. Mr. Beamish liberally entertained every one on the ground. Our reporter specially noted a fine new stone house on the farm of H. English, and at Hillview, R. Campbell's large stone barn. M. Drummond's new house and T. R. Todd a large dwelling house.

#### Virden.

This meeting took place on the farm of Major Hosmer; 16 plows were present.

Boys' class—1, J. McLeod, 65; W. Sproat, 63.

For men's 14-inch—1, John Stott, 89; 2, D. Guinn, 79; 3, W. Reid, 78; 4, Frank Milburn, 71; 5, W. B. Chappell, 66.

Men's 16-inch—1, D. Evans, 85; 2, D. Forsyth, 84; 3, T. W. Chappell, 66.

Sulky—1, W. Beeby, 84; 2, A. Reid, 76; 3, J. Johnston, 70.

Gang—2nd prize, H. C. Simpson, 54.

Best groomed team—boys, W. Sproat; men's, Jos. Craig.

Best handled team—D. Evans.

Specials by rival plow companies, went to D. Guinn, D. Evans, J. Stott, D. Forsyth and W. Beeby. Mr. McKellar, who was present representing the Department of Agriculture, spoke on grasshoppers and also called attention to the valuable object lesson presented by the farm where trees of nine years' growth and less were planted with good judgment and are already a great ornament to the farm.

#### Cartwright.

This society held its third annual match on the farm of John Gimby, south of the village; 27 plows were present. Work was finished an hour within the allotted time and the quality was excellent. So nearly were some of the men matched that it was nearly 9 p.m. before the judging, which was most satisfactory, was finished. Liberal contributions to the prize funds were made by both business men and farmers.

Boys—1, F. Wray, 75; 2, D. Hay, 74; 3, F. Cunningham, 73; 4, John Waldie, 63; 5, T. McKenzie, 62.

Men's 14-inch, 11 entries—1 and Strathcona cup, W. McKenzie, 78; 2, W. A. Moody, 72; 3, A. M. Waldie, 72; 4, T. J. Taylor, 71.

Sulky—1, J. A. McKenzie, 70; 2, J. Weir, 70; 3, J. Hildred, 66.

Gang—1, W. W. Robertson, 77; 2, G. A. Cunningham, 72; 3, D. Duncan, 68.

Best all-round plowing—A. M. Waldie (last year's champion).

Best team—A. M. Waldie.

Best finish—W. McKenzie.

We regret that our limited space will not admit the full and interesting report furnished by the Secretary, Mr. A. W. Baginall.

#### Hamiota.

This event came off on the farm of J. Park, two miles south of the town; 26 plows were present and all the work done was of great excellence. The boys' work created great enthusiasm, Leslie Wisner making 89 points, J. Sutherland 90 and A. E. Ross 84.

The prize list is as follows:

Boys under 16—1, L. Wisner; 2, D. Whyte; 3, Jas. Park, Jr.; 4, G. Wright.

Boys under 19—1, W. Whyte; 2, A. Westbrook; 3, J. M. Fraser.

Men's, walking—1, J. Sutherland; 2, G. Lorimer; 3, A. Atkinson.

Sulky—1, F. Houck; 2, J. Strachan; 3, H. Coldwell.

Gang—1, A. E. Ross; 2, D. McKee; 3, R. Felstead.

The management vow they will have the banner competition of the province next year.

#### Wawanesa.

This match was held on June 20th, one mile north of the town, on the farm of R. B. Fawcett. 32 teams were present. The day was hot and windy and the land turned over a little rough in some places owing to excessive dryness. Competition is now very keen at our matches and judging a serious task. Prize list as follows:

Men's open class (10 competitors)—1, W. Croy, 85; 2, G. R. Charlton, 84; 3, A. Elder, 83.

Men not before prize winners (9 competitors)—1, J. Tory, 79; 2, A. Tran, 78; 3, J. Noble, 74.

3-horse walking plow—1, W. Downie; 2, A. Neish; 3, W. J. Elder.

Gang plow—1, G. Whiting, 68; 2, J. Ross, 67; 3, L. Nelles, 63.

Boys under 17—1, J. Tucker; 2, C. McCulloch; 3, A. Aylesby.

Sweepstakes cup—W. Croy.

Best groomed team—Will Elder.

#### THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The final match for the season at which all first prize winners in the local contests could compete was held at the Experimental Farm on July 5. The rain, welcome enough for other reasons, completely wiped out the picnic part of the programme which used to be so great an attraction in other years and hampered a good deal the plowing match itself. After a few rounds the rain became too heavy for work and three hours elapsed before a fresh start could be made. The surface was too sloppy for comfort and easy work, but the land was otherwise in good condition, being much more open and gritty than last year's ground. Nine entries were made, but the competitor from Portage la Prairie found the mud too trying and drew out. Owing to the state of the ground the directors in charge decided to drop the time limit. The judges were Thos. Sissons, Portage la Prairie; Wm. Anderson, Forrest, and F. Thornton, Experimental Farm. There were a few stumps in the land, and from this cause John Mayhew, who plowed with a gang on the southmost lot, had rather a hard time of it, the other side of the land being more level and free of stumps. As this is the crowning event of the season, we give the score card entire. It shows on how narrow grounds honors may be lost and won. All did good work.

NAME.	Straightness. 15	Feering. 10	In and out at end. 10	Depth and width of Furrow. 10	Evenness of top of land. 10	Finish. 10	Covering Weeds. 30	Total. 95
W. Croy.								
Brandon ..	8½	7½	10	8	9½	9	24¾	77
John Stott.								
Brandon ..	9½	8½	10	7½	9½	7½	24¾	76¾
Thos Hill.								
Brandon ..	10	7½	10	8½	9	8	23¾	76¾
Wm. Turner.								
Carroll ....	8½	7½	10	8½	8½	8½	25	76¾
Allan Tran.								
Blyth .. ..	7½	8	10	8½	7½	7½	25	73¾
John Torry.								
Blyth .. ..	8½	6½	10	8½	7	7½	23½	71¾
J. Sutherland.								
Brandon ..	8	6½	10	8	7½	7	24	71½
John Mayhew.								
Wawanesa	6½	6½	10	7½	7	6	23½	67